HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

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Tax Money Aids 'Black Power' Radicals

By BILL SCHULZ

Federal anti-poverty funds were recently used to promote a San Francisco rally in which radical leftists demanded "Black Power" and harangued city officials as enemies of the poor.

A mass mailing from the Sutter Street headquarters of the "War on Poverty" urged a mammoth turnout at the July 18 demonstration at San Francisco's City Hall. Envelopes and postage were supplied by the office, which is headed by Wilfred Ussery, a Negro militant who draws down $1,000 a month to battle poverty.

Thanks in large part to Ussery, the rally drew 1,500 participants who denounced jail terms given to 200 civil rights militants convicted in a tumultuous series of sit-ins.

Demonstrators carried placards that read "Black Power Now," "We Will Not Kill Asians for White Bastards," and an obscene attack on the draft. A principal speaker was Bill Bradley, militant head of the San Francisco chapter of CORE.

Bradley drew a standing ovation when he shouted:

"Things are going to get a lot worse before they get better and we want the old men who run this city to know they've got to go. And 'Black Power' is coming in."

Other speakers included Assemblyman Willie Brown, a leading critic of American "aggression" in Viet Nam; Vincent Hallinan, 1952 presidential nominee of the then Communist-controlled Progressive party; and Robert Scheer, the bearded peacenik who ran unsuccessfully in a recent congressional primary.

Note: Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) reports that anti-poverty officials in Durham, N.C., have used government autos to transport people to Democratic precinct meetings. Subsequently, Goodell says, the officials admitted their "mistake" and promised it would not happen again. Three weeks later, staff members of the Durham anti-poverty agency, Operation Breakthrough, actively solicited votes and transported voters to the polls to back "progressive" candidates in the Democratic primary.

"In addition to partisan political activities," Goodell relates, "Operation Breakthrough staff and vehicles were used to picket city officials and community and business leaders. In a housing dispute poverty staff and vehicles were even used to picket the private residence of a Negro leader who was attempting to mediate the issue."

★ ★ ★

Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) has filed a discharge petition as the first step to getting a floor vote on his bill to make desecration of the American flag a crime.

The Hoosier lawmaker introduced the bill in March, shortly after a Chicago leftist ripped, spat upon and trampled the flag in a talk at Purdue University. Shortly thereafter, "Black Power" advocates in Georgia desecrated the flag as did an *avant-garde* theatre group in New York.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee is opposed to the Roudebush legislation and has refused even to schedule hearings for its consideration. Roudebush last week filed a discharge petition and hopes to get the signatures of 218 congressmen to bring the bill to the floor for a vote.

"Numerous veterans organizations throughout the nation, as well as other patriotic groups, have indicated their strong support for anti-flag desecration legislation," Roudebush reports. "With American fighting men dying for the principles and authority represented by the flag, Congress could express its support for these men and their efforts and at the same time protect the flag here at home."

Roudebush's bill would provide up to a year in jail and a fine of not more than $1,000 to anyone who publicly mutilates or defaces the American flag.

★ ★ ★

The faceless bureaucrats who ghost the correspondence for Orville Freeman, secretary of agriculture, have been given detailed instructions to humanize his image.

Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, announced last week in Chicago the opening of a "Black Power" conference to be held in Washington, D.C. over the Labor Day weekend. Carmichael said the conference would welcome Black Muslim chieftain Elijah Muhammad, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and other Negro leaders.

A Freeman aide, Joseph B. Long, recently dispatched a confidential memo to "the deputy administrators, policy staffs, division directors and staff officers" who handle Freeman's correspondence. Excerpts from the memo follow:

"The secretary is basically and foremost a warm person and his personal correspondence reflects this feeling. When preparing letters, and particularly for his signature, attempt to write this way. Place yourself on the receiving end of the letter and test it on yourself. Is it too complicated and does it leave you cold? Don't hesitate to sympathize. Many of the people who write have real problems and, although we can't always solve their problems, we can be sympathetic. . . . Make sure closings are appropriate. For instance, don't thank someone for their interest in our programs when their letter shows complete disinterest."

Attached to the memo was a 16-page supplement in which Freeman's letter writers were told how the secretary addresses each member of Congress. For instance, letters to Rep. E.C. Gathings (D.-Ark.) are to open "Dear Took," and those to Robert A. Everett (D.-Tenn.), "Dear Fats."

Rep. Olin Teague (D.-Tex.) is "Tiger," George F. Senner Jr. (D.-Ariz.) is "Duke," and Fernand J. St. Germain (D.-R.I.) is "Ferdie." Thomas L. Ashley (D.-Ohio) is "Lud" and Emilio Daddario (D.-Conn.) is "Mims."

The secretary is on a first-name basis with virtually every Democrat on Capitol Hill, according to the memo. He is more reserved with the loyal opposition, however. Only two senators, Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) and Milton Young (R.-N.D.), are to be addressed by their first names. By coincidence, they are ranking minority members on the Senate Agriculture Committee. Of 140 House Republicans, Freeman will address only nine by their first names.

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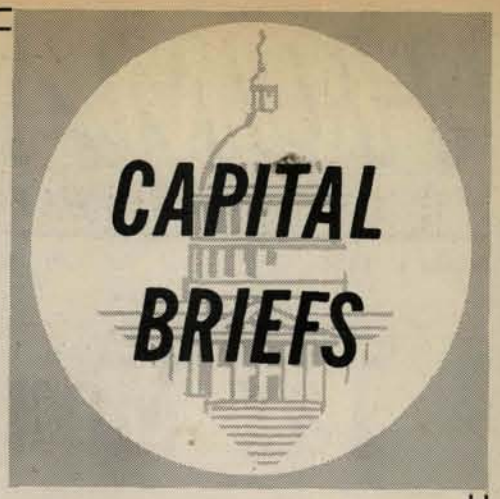

• Columnist Victor Riesel reports that organized labor has launched a frantic campaign to defeat Republican Ronald Reagan for the governorship of California. They will "unleash the most sweeping registration drive in the state's history," according to Riesel. "This machine will be topped by a statewide full-time political action director. Beneath him will be two assistants, one for the north and another for the south. In each congressional district there will be at least one full-time political action coordinator. He will direct all the committees and union political activities in his district."

• Rumors persist in the Capital that Arthur Goldberg, ambassador to the United Nations, is being groomed to replace Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

• William Haddad, a chief lieutenant of Bobby Kennedy, is working full-time for Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh, who is running in the Michigan Democratic senatorial primary against former Gov. G. Mennen Williams. Cavanagh, taking his cue from the peace candidates, has criticized the bombings in the north, called South Viet Nam's premier a "Hitler lover," and proposes negotiations with the Viet Cong.

• Communist agents are responsible for much of the racial unrest in this country, according to the first Negro ever to serve on the Los Angeles City Council. Gilbert Lindsay told newsmen: "I would say without fear of challenge that the tense situation in America is masterminded by foreign agents. I'm talking about Communists. They would like to reduce our way of life. They are telling us to see what they could do in case of a worldwide war."

• Will there be riots in Washington? Stokely Carmichael, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, blew into the Nation's Capital last week to say that, "We've got to tell Johnson that if we don't get home rule we're going to disrupt this city completely." Julius Hobson, the militant head of ACT, has again repeated his statement that he thinks it's all right to "burn down" stores in Washington that refuse to go along with home rule.

• Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N. Y.) and Carmichael announced a meeting to discuss "Black Power" will be held in Washington, D.C., over the Labor Day weekend. Asked by a reporter if "Black Power" is based on nonviolence, Carmichael countered: "Can you have power without violence?"

• A 17-year-old youth has told a grand jury that a 200-member gang known as the "Black Panthers" planned much of the systematic firebombing, sniping and looting in Cleveland's slum riots. The Cleveland **Press** said the secret witness was a Negro boy who said he saw Molotov cocktails made and named those he saw make them.

• Cleveland authorities have charged that black nationalists operating out of the so-called J.F.K. House were responsible for much of the city's recent violence. The J.F.K. House is named not for the late President but for Jomo "Freedom" Kenyatta, former Mau Mau leader.

• The Administration's urban renewal program seems to be rather unpopular in the President's home state. Earlier this year, Fort Worth voters rejected a UR project for their city. Now they have been joined by (1) the citizens of Corpus Christi, who voted 3 to 1 against urban renewal and (2) the residents of Denton, a smaller town north of Dallas, who last week defeated an urban renewal referendum by a margin of nearly 6 to 1.

• Testifying recently before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on the subject of criminal confessions, author Truman Capote insisted that the two murderers of the Clutter family in Kansas would have gone free due to a lack of evidence had their confessions not been obtained. Complaining that recent court rulings on confessions ignore the rights of victims and potential victims, Capote said that the two killers, whose story he told in his best-selling **In Cold Blood**, had planned four other murders before their spree was cut short by their arrest. Speaking of the recent Chicago slaying of eight nurses, Capote said: "It seems to me almost unbelievable that the police force of one of our major cities is literally frightened to death to ask a single question for fear that their case against him [the accused killer] might be jeopardized."

• FBI Director Hoover revealed last week that serious crime rose 5 per cent over 1964, while the number of convictions fell by the same percentage. Justice Department experts put the blame on soft-hearted federal judges who have handed down decisions handcuffing the police.

• When will Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) start worrying about the extremism in the Young Democrats as well as in the Young Republicans? Young Democrats in Michigan's 17th District have backed as an opponent to Rep. Martha Griffiths (D) one James Lafferty, a peace candidate. Lafferty, a Young Democrat himself, is the executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, an officially cited Communist front.

• Rep. Otto Passman (D.-La.), chairman of the House Appropriation subcommittee that oversees the foreign aid program, disclosed last week that the nation's aid bill is not $3 billion a year but $9 billion. He included in his tabulation items omitted by the Administration, including $1.6 billion in Food for Peace aid, $1.3 billion for the long-term loans of the Import-Export Bank and $790 million in supplemental aid for fiscal 1966.

• Should Bobby Kennedy be President? Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who would like to save his country from communism, thinks not. Yew recently warned fellow Asians that they should take advantage of the time "bought" for them by LBJ's resistance to communism in Asia because, he lamented, there "are any number of Robert Kennedys around" who would terminate the American effort there.

• DCYR president Reuben McCornack, who's helped launch a campaign to transform the national YRs into a liberal vehicle, now wants to change the constitution of the DCYRs so that only residents of the District of Columbia can be voting members. The current charter provides that one can either reside or work in the District to vote. What McCornack is trying to do, say some observers, is knock out the residents of suburban Maryland and Virginia, thus diminishing conservative elements in the club.

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End of Local Gov't?

LBJ's "Demonstration Cities" program, once thought to be dead, is now swiftly moving through Senate and House legislative committees, with a strong possibility that it may wind up as law at the end of this session of Congress. As the Allen-Scott report on page 10 reveals, the President has given first priority to this "must" legislation.

Already reported out favorably by the House Banking and Currency Committee and passed by a Senate subcommittee on housing, the demonstration cities scheme may eventually cost the taxpayer more than $100 billion and could completely strip state and local governments of their sovereignty.

All Republicans on the House Banking and Currency Committee—save for Reps. James Harvey (Mich.) and Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)—have condemned this giant new boondoggle. Only one Democrat, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger of New York saw fit to oppose it. (A list showing how committee members stand on this bill appears at the end of this story.)

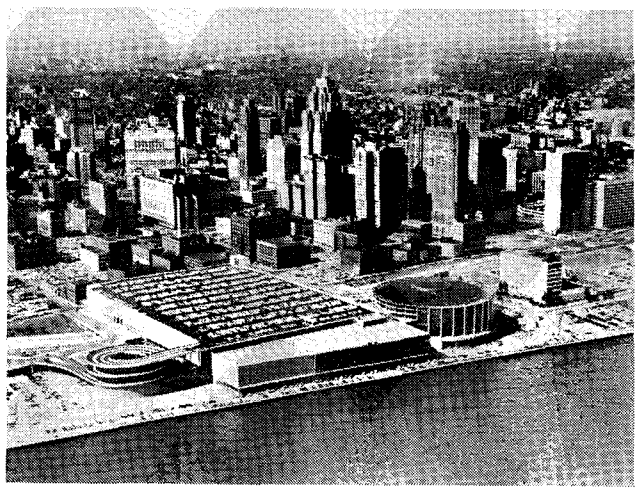
Rep. William B. Widnall (R.-N.J.), the ranking GOP committee member, has joined with seven other Republicans in a blistering dissent. Here are just a few of their indictments:

• These Republicans charge that this bill, if passed, will "not only give away much of the national legislative controls belonging to the Congress, but also those local controls which belong to the communities of the nation. . . . The Congress must face up to the fact that HUD [the Department of Housing and Urban Development] officials, from the secretary on down, with billions of dollars at their disposal, will have more power over urban and suburban life than any mayor or governor in the country." Cities that once accept the financial inducements to set up a demonstration program will have to submit to virtual federal dictation on how the city will be run.

• HUD officials "shamefully lobbied" for H.R. 15890, stressing to the individual members of Congress that any city is *eligible* to participate in the city demonstration program. The plain fact of the matter, insists this minority report, is that of the hundreds and thousands of cities in the country, perhaps a high of 50 or less can expect to participate in the program under present financing. The chances of any city participating under the conditions of H.R. 15890 are at best a 20-to-1 shot during the supposed six-year life of the program.

• There are no fewer than 43 programs which the Department of Housing and Urban Development thinks could be included in a major city demonstration program. The HUD programs would include such extravagant items as urban renewal, neighborhood facilities, mass transit, open space, urban beautification, water and sewer facilities, community renewal, code enforcement, demolition grants, low rent public housing and the like—all of this to cost the taxpayer billions.

• Just how much would this program cost? To avoid "calling a spade a spade," says the minority



Downtown Detroit, Michigan

report, the department first spoke of spending $2.3 billion on demonstration city programs, but "then, at the last moment, covertly slipped in an additional $600 million authorization" for urban renewal. But even this $2.9-billion figure doesn't cover the true cost. The authorization is open-end; i.e., without limits. Just adding up the total sums desired by only 11 of 16 mayors who testified would bring the program to $8 billion. "Since the department is talking in terms of 50 or 60 or 70 cities, while carefully encouraging *all* cities to think of themselves as 'eligible,' the program if it is to work will require much more than the advertised $2.9 billion. . . . It could well be 10 times $2.9 billion or more if the department means to do what it has led the city officials of the United States to believe it can and will do."

(The Senate subcommittee on housing authorized $900 million for the demonstration cities program in what some newspapers regarded as an "economy" move. Actually, however, this amount was authorized

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

for only a two-year period; assuming the Senate is willing to chip in $900 million every two years, the cost over a six-year period will be $2.7 billion—only slightly less than the current six-year $2.9 billion House program.)

Yet there are even more ominous aspects of this incredible bill.

Unknown generally to the public is that there is a proposed metro development title of this bill which would serve to "divide the country into new federal community development districts—a new administrative or political unity that would look to the federal government rather than the state, cities and other localities for guidance.

"Title II would place the shadow of HUD over every metropolitan area in our country. Virtually every local governmental decision of any magnitude, in areas accepting supplemental federal aid, would be subject to review by the secretary of HUD.

"This, more than any other proposal ever to come before our committee, would drastically reshape our federal form of government." Before approving "incentive grants" to metropolitan areas—and these grants will eventually cost $500 million a year—the secretary would have the right to dictate the functions of the local government involved. The secretary will even have power over local zoning codes.

"Under the federal-metro concept," say the bill's detractors, "all true power will reside not with the city, but with the secretary of HUD."

Such is the revolutionary scheme now progressing through Congress.

Here are the members of the Banking and Currency Committee who approved the Demonstration Cities bill. Democrats: Patman (Tex.), Multer (N.Y.), Barrett (Pa.), Sullivan (Mo.), Reuss (Wis.), Ashley (Ohio), Moorhead (Pa.), Stephens (Ga.), St. Germain (R.I.), Gonzalez (Tex.), Minish (N.J.), Weltner (Ga.), Hanna (Calif.), Grabowski (Conn.), White (Idaho), Gettys (S.C.), Todd (Mich.), McGrath (N.J.), Hansen (Iowa), Annunzio (Ill.), Rees (Calif.). Republicans: Harvey (Mich.) and Halpern (N.Y.).

Opposed to the bill: Democrats: Ottinger (N.Y.). Republicans: Widnall (N.J.), Fino (N.Y.), Dwyer (N.J.), Brock (Tenn.), Talcott (Calif.), Del Clawson (Calif.), Johnson (Pa.), Stanton (Ohio), Mize (Kan.).

Carmichael Supports RAM

Declaring that he is "not opposed to violence," Stokely Carmichael, militant chief of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, last week announced that he was "joining hands" with the Black Muslims and the Revolutionary Action Movement.

The latter is a super-secret black nationalist group, a number of whose leaders have undergone training in guerrilla warfare in Castro Cuba. Only last year, three black nationalists affiliated with RAM were convicted in New York of a plot to blow up the Statue of Liberty. Two of the three had received instruction in sabotage from Robert Franklin Williams, RAM's leader-in-exile. Williams, incidentally, recently left Cuba for Red China.

RAM leaders are committed frankly to violence and repeatedly call for bloody revolution to overthrow the "white power structure" and the "vicious capitalist system."

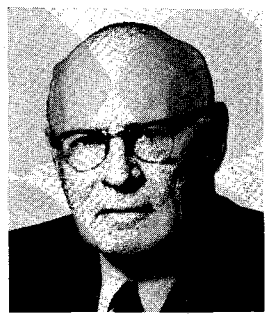
Carmichael's decision to cooperate with RAM was announced at an Evanston, Ill., press conference. At the same conference, the fiery young rebel was asked if he condoned the fire bomb tactics used by Cleveland Negroes in the recent riots. "It is not for me to condone," he replied. "Nor is it for me to condemn."

After observing that the decision on what to do had been made by the people in the neighborhood involved, Carmichael backed them up: "If they are willing to face the consequences of their act, I am for them."

Civil Rights Steamroller

In spite of the doubtful constitutionality of the 1966 Civil Rights Act, the Democratic Administration is exerting massive pressures to ram this controversial bill through Congress, even to the point of threatening key opponents of the legislation with a loss of federal funds for their states. "The pressures are some of the worst ever," commented at least one seasoned political observer.

Administration lieutenants have already twisted enough arms to have forced the House into voting for a premature release of the bill from the House Rules Committee, thus preventing that group from a careful study of the legislation (see rollcall, page 15). Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), holding up the spectre of racial violence, demanded the short-circuiting of the Rules Committee because, he claimed, unless there is a quick affirmative vote "we will be encouraging the militant voices" throughout the land. (House liberals refused to listen to Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith who warned against conducting government by listening to the mob. "If that is the kind of spirit that has come to this country," said Smith, "and we are going to operate in the Congress on the theory of fear, on the theory of violence, on the theory of mobs, and so forth, then this is not the place to which I was elected.")



CELLER

But arm twisting and warnings of violence were not the only Administration ploys. House GOP leader Gerald Ford (Mich.) informed his colleagues the next day that several GOP members had received calls from "high officials" in the Justice Department, asking how they intended to vote on the bill, particularly on the part dealing with racial discrimination in housing. Rep. Ford felt the Justice Department was sounding out the Republicans so the Administration would know whom to pressure.

"Let me respectfully say to the attorney general and his minions," said Ford, "that he has no authority to conduct a whip check on minority members. This is a government of checks and balances and members of Congress should vote without interference by the executive branch."

Tales of further pressures involving the Administration's desire to push through its civil rights legislation came from Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) not quite 24 hours later.

Dirksen said demands had been made by an NAACP spokesman to the Atomic Energy Commission to dis-

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qualify Illinois as a state for the world's largest atom smasher because of Dirksen's stand against the fair housing aspects of the bill. The complaint, moreover, was taken with some seriousness by AEC Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg.

Snapped Dirksen: "This is raw intimidation and an attempt to browbeat me into compromising my position on a constitutional issue. It won't work, but I am astonished at the lengths to which supporters of the legislation will go."

The NAACP spokesman who had complained of Dirksen's stand was Clarence Mitchell, director of that organization's Washington bureau. Mitchell had recently written Seaborg, noting that an Illinois site was under consideration as a location for a $375-million atomic research facility. The proposed site, at Weston in Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, said Mitchell, has "a long history of extensive housing discrimination on the basis of race."

"In addition," Mitchell continued, "its legislature has refused to pass a fair housing law. President Johnson has called upon Congress to enact a national fair housing statute, but Sen. Everett Dirksen has announced his opposition to the proposal." Without state and/or federal assurances as to fair housing, said Mitchell, "it would seem that Illinois should be disqualified as a possible location for the project."

Seaborg has said that the issue raised by Mitchell "is an important one," even though many constitutional authorities can't see how Illinois' fair housing laws should enter into the AEC's judgment about where to locate an atom smasher.

Such are the methods being used to pass the 1966 Civil Rights Act.

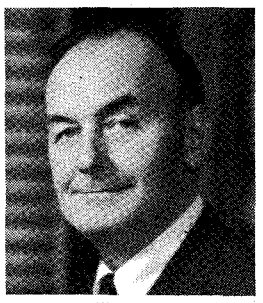
FHA Squanders Taxes

The Federal Housing Administration is losing millions of dollars a year in financing multifamily projects in the state of Florida. A survey of this state, says Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.), reveals there are at least 42 multifamily units, representing $107 million in government-insured mortgages, in deep financial trouble.

"Of this group," says Williams, who has been vigorously investigating FHA blunders around the country, "28, representing $64.9 million, have been foreclosed or taken over by the FHA. The others are in default and operating on modification agreements or deferred payment schedules."

What makes this matter worse, insists Williams, is that in the face of over $100 million in actual and prospective foreclosures, the FHA is still approving new construction at the same rapid rate.

As of Dec. 31, 1965, for example, the FHA had applications pending for mortgage insurance on 34 new multifamily projects upon which $43,581,100 in mortgages was requested. Of this number, 14 projects with insured mortgages of $18,171,600 had been given firm commitments and the remaining 20 projects representing requests for mortgage insurance of $25,409,500 were in the process of being approved.



WILLIAMS

"Thus here in this one state we have over $100 million in multifamily mortgages in default while at the same time another $42 million are being considered or authorized," says Williams. "These figures," he adds, "do not include the thousands of single-family homes that are in default in the same areas."

The promoters of these new projects, says Williams, have nothing to lose. Builders' fees, organization expenses and inflated land appraisals ofttimes represent a good profit even though the project fails before opening its doors. Many of these projects go bankrupt before construction is completed with little or no payment ever having been made on principal or interest.

For example, says Williams, "the McCloskey interests in Philadelphia constructed three multifamily projects in the Orlando area upon which the FHA insured mortgages in the amount of $9,052,800. With only $6,572.31 paid on principal, all three projects went into bankruptcy." (McCloskey is a former Democratic campaign fund-raiser who recently received the contract to build a U.S. mint in Philadelphia.)

Mandalay Shores, Clearwater, Fla., is another typical fiasco, says Williams. This project was given final approval for mortgage insurance on April 3, 1963, in the amount of $7 million. Only one payment of $8,964 was made and in April 1964 the FHA instituted foreclosure proceedings. Other risky deals like this, says Williams, abound.

"There can be no excuse," says Williams, "for the irresponsible manner in which this agency has been pouring out the taxpayers' dollars in underwriting these projects which obviously were not economically feasible at the time of construction; this is another example of the resources of the agency being used to promote the interests of fast-buck promoters rather than to protect the home buyer."

LBJ Hogties the Farmer

LBJ's popularity has been plummeting down on the farm, but it may soon take another nose-dive. The reason: the discovery that the United States may soon be helping Communist Rumania build a pork packing plant for Prodexport, a Bucharest trade company. The company hopes to resell its pork products in the United States, thus undercutting American hog producers and processors.

MUNDT

Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) brought this to the attention of his colleagues several days ago and he and eight other Republican senators have written a letter to Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman requesting that Freeman lodge a vigorous protest with the potential subsidizing agent, the Export-Import Bank. (The eight others: Sens. Carlson (Kan.), Simpson (Wyo.), Hruska (Neb.), Miller (Iowa), Curtis (Neb.), Cooper (Ky.), Jordan (Idaho) and Young (N.D.))

Said Mundt: ". . . we are asking the secretary of agriculture, as the sole Cabinet member spokesman for the American farmer and rancher, to file a protest with the Export-Import Bank—which is mainly financed by American money—against this loan subsidizing with American funds a Communist pork-processing plant to sell its products in the United States in competition with the private enterprise American farmer."

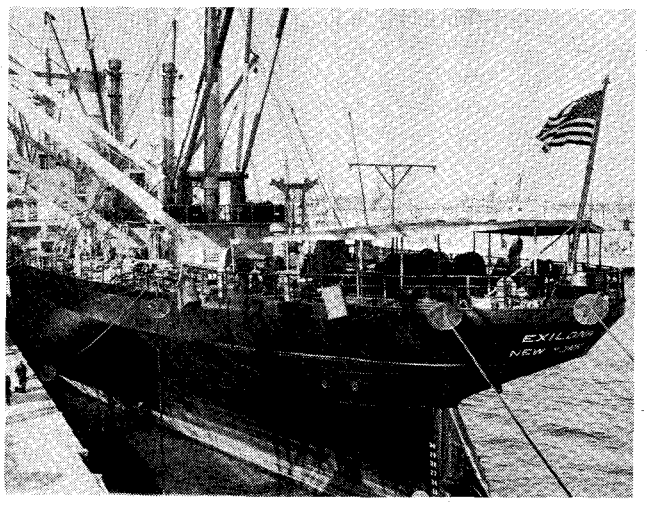
Here's actually the way we plan to help Rumania acquire a pork processing plant: Milton A. Gordon, a New York investor, recently announced that he had made an arrangement between his company, Intercontinental Markets, Inc., and Prodexport, a Rumanian trade company, for breeding and processing more than 300,000 pigs a year. The pork products, in turn, would be shipped over here and sold in the United States.

Intercontinental will design for Prodexport a packing plant, probably to be situated near the Danube, and will also supply about $8 million worth of modern American-made equipment for the process. The output would be worth about $10 million a year for the next decade.

As a result of a policy laid down by President Johnson, the Export-Import Bank stands ready to support American industrial development of Communist Rumania, even though that country is actively aiding Hanoi wage war against American troops in South Viet Nam. While the taxpayer-supported bank has not yet reached any decision on this enterprise, it is expected to extend credits for 72 per cent of the total cost of the pork packing plant.

The letter to Freeman from Mundt and his colleagues sharply pointed out: "Hog prices have already declined several dollars in the past few months to the detriment of our United States producers. . . the report by the Department of Agriculture entitled 'Livestock and Meat Situation' released in May 1966 states that hog prices will likely be considered below fourth quarter 1965 and that this general supply-price situation will extend into 1967. . . .

"Our farm economy is already too depressed and it is unthinkable that our farmers must be subjected to further attacks on their efforts to obtain parity



A U.S. merchantman takes on wheat for Russia.

by foreign imports which are financed by the American taxpayer. It is even more unfortunate that these policies and credits are extended to a Communist nation and that we are actually depressing the economy of the hog producers and processors of this nation for the benefit of the hog producers and processors of a Communist nation."

NSA: State Dep't Subsidized?

Rep. James B. Utt (R.-Calif.) has called for a congressional probe of possible State Department support of the radical U.S. National Student Association. Utt says there are disturbing reports that the department has been financing this tax-exempt organization at the very time it has been waging a bitter campaign against U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

For example, Utt points to a recent article in the Washington Post which stated that "NSA is subsidized with about $600,000 a year from the Ford, *Field and Rockefeller Foundations*, the AFL-CIO, the Department of State and other well-heeled organizations." In its convention last year, however, NSA called for a halt to U.S. bombing raids of Communist North Viet Nam, for the inclusion of the Viet Cong in any negotiations for a ceasefire and for an end to all U.S. "aggressive military action" in Viet Nam.

Philip Sherburne, NSA president, disclosed that a recent NSA delegation went to Viet Nam at the expense of the State Department. But that didn't prevent NSA from releasing a 4,250-word document scoring American support of the military government and backing the militant Buddhist radicals.

As if this were not bad enough, says Utt, "I now learn that NSA has been actively supporting the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—SNCC—the militant black nationalist student organization and the originator of the term 'Black Power' for some time and may even now be financing some of their activities, directly or indirectly."

NSA's association with SNCC, Utt emphasizes, is a matter of record. Delegates to the 14th National Student Congress of NSA adopted a resolution declaring NSA's approval of the objectives and programs of SNCC, even though SNCC had been involved in Viet Nam protest demonstrations and incited class hatred in America.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, suggests Utt, should consider interrogating the department on its links with NSA. The Committee on Appropriations and its subcommittee on the Department of State should conduct a similar inquiry and "should consider requiring the department to cease its support of this radical student organization which is subverting American foreign policy."

• *Anti-poverty boss R. Sargent Shriver has endorsed a program of "income maintenance" to eliminate need in the United States. Shriver maintained there was nothing radical about a guaranteed annual wage, terming it an "American idea that we've been following for a long, long time."*

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the sixth installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

California's 22nd District

Cline vs. Corman

At 33, Robert C. Cline is the youngest member of the prestigious Los Angeles Economic Development Board. At 34 he is likely to be one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives.

Cline is making his second race for Congress. As a political neophyte, in 1964, he came within five-tenths of 1 per cent of unseating incumbent Democrat James Corman and is given an excellent chance of reversing that result in the November election.

Corman is an ultra-liberal whose voting record is appraised at zero per cent by the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action and 100 per cent by the leftist Americans for Democratic Action. Challenger Cline notes that Corman and Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) have voted the same way on 455 of 475 rollcalls during the time they have been in Congress together.

Corman has frequently disregarded the mandate of his constituents. In 1964, for instance, voters in the district opposed California's "fair housing" statute by more than 2 to 1. Yet Corman is now pushing "fair housing" legislation on a national level. Cline maintains that this provision of the Administration's 1966 civil rights bill represents a denial, rather than an extension, of individual liberty—and voters apparently agree.

Cline is making the high cost of living a central issue in his campaign. In talks with housewives he points to the soaring cost of fruits and vegetables and notes that Corman voted to abolish the bracero program under which foreign nationals were brought into the United States at harvest time to work the fields. The exclusion of foreign labor has had disastrous consequences for thousands of farmers and is responsible, in part at least, for the record prices of fruits and vegetables.

Corman has accused the House Committee on Un-American Activities of creating "the hot, dank atmosphere in which the frightful sores" of communism and fascism fester and grow. Cline terms this view "ludicrous," vigorously supports the committee in its investigations of the Communist party and the Ku Klux Klan. (Corman proposes transferring HCUA's function to the House Judiciary Committee, chaired by veteran leftist Emanuel Celler.)

Two years ago Corman called Cline a warmonger for advocating air strikes against military and industrial targets in North Viet Nam. Corman himself is supporting the bombing raids, but Cline maintains more must be done to win the war.

Corman has alienated a large number of Democratic voters by his frontal attacks on Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty. When former Rep. James Roosevelt sought the Los Angeles mayoralty last year, Corman went out of his way to oppose Yorty. When Yorty and Gov. Pat Brown tangled in the Democratic gubernatorial primary earlier this year, Corman backed Brown.

CLINE

Cline is appealing frankly to conservative and moderate Democrats for support. The defections to Cline could be crucial in a district in which the Democrats enjoy a slight registration edge. (Address of Cline for Congress Committee: 18146 Sherman Way, Reseda, Calif.)

New York's 39th District

Pillion vs. McCarthy

Few congressional candidates can run 62,000 votes behind their party's presidential candidate and expect victory. Richard McCarthy, an obscure public relations man from Buffalo, N.Y., did just that.

When Lyndon Johnson carried New York's 39th Congressional District by more than 2 to 1 in 1964, he carried McCarthy into office on his coattails. McCarthy has demonstrated his gratitude time and again. When Congress considered the question of aid to Nasser, McCarthy first opposed it, then reversed his stand when White House lobbyists so demanded.

McCarthy's voting record is coming under heavy attack from John Pillion, the former six-term congressman who lost his seat in the Johnson landslide. Pillion, a knowledgable anti-Communist, labeled McCarthy "oblivious to international reality" for suggesting the recognition of Red China.

Pillion characterizes McCarthy as "weak and vacillating" on the question of Viet Nam. "Vacillating" is right. At last count, McCarthy had taken four separate positions on American involvement in Viet Nam and was asking LBJ not to escalate the conflict by bombing Communist targets in the north.

McCarthy's rubber-stamp support of the Administration's foreign aid bill is expected to hurt his chances for re-election. Pillion has charged the aid program is developing low-wage foreign competition for American industry. The charge is particularly relevant to Buffalo area voters, thousands of them steel workers who have been laid off as foreign mills have taken a bigger and bigger share of the world market.

Not surprisingly for a candidate elected on the coattails of President Johnson, McCarthy has enthusiastically endorsed LBJ's proposal to lengthen congressional terms to four years and to schedule the elections in presidential years. Pillion has promised voters he will oppose efforts to "take from you your authority to monitor the activities of your representative."

McCarthy has compiled only a 15 per cent conservative rating from the Americans for Constitutional Action, while the ADA rates him 84 per cent liberal. He voted to repeal the right-to-work section of the Taft-Hartley Act and he voted to expand Washington's power by permitting federal officials to override governors' vetoes of certain anti-poverty projects within their states.

McCarthy has been nominated by the Democratic and Liberal parties, Pillion on the Republican and Conservative tickets. The former congressman waged a spirited campaign against a self-styled "moderate" to win the GOP nomination. He defeated the organization choice, a Rockefeller protege, by a comfortable margin in a campaign the "experts" said he couldn't win. (Address of Pillion for Congress Committee: 724 Ridge Road, Buffalo, N.Y. 14218.)

PILLION

Wyoming Senate Contest

Hansen vs. Roncalio

Teno Roncalio is another liberal freshman who was pulled into office by Lyndon Johnson in 1964. A Cheyenne lawyer making his first bid for public office, Roncalio won by a scant 2,211 votes and immediately began campaigning for 1966.

Democratic congressmen are a rarity in Wyoming, so Roncalio set his sights on the Senate—and its six years between elections. For almost two years, Roncalio has been running for this office, returning home at every opportunity to slap backs and pump hands.

As a result, Roncalio has one of the worst absentee records of any member of Congress. The non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* reveals Roncalio missed 35 per cent of the 1965 rollcalls.

Roncalio is opposed by Gov. Hansen, the GOP nominee to succeed retiring Sen. Milward Simpson. Hansen is a solid conservative who says, "My prime reason for becoming a candidate is to help preserve the federal system which should recognize the importance of the states' assuming all of those responsibilities that they can successfully discharge."

Attacking high federal spending, Hansen labels many Johnson Administration poverty and youth programs "rehashes of 1960 depression programs." Roncalio, however, likes these big-spend projects—including the rent subsidy—and says, "Federal programs can supplement the efforts of Wyoming people." Hansen is expected to hit hard at Roncalio's ultra-liberal voting record.

Roncalio voted last year to recommit the appropriation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, winning the huzzahs of the radical left. In December of last year, for instance, a leading foe of the committee, Dale Gronemeier, praised Roncalio's "courage." Gronemeier is the western regional director of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, a cited Communist front.

Hansen is likely to make Roncalio's position on Red China a major issue. The freshman legislator has refused to sign the annual declaration of the Committee of One Million against Red China's U.N. admission. Not surprisingly, Roncalio is backed by the radical-left Council for a Livable World.

Roncalio, who was the recipient of considerable union aid in 1964, expects even more as he moves up to try for the Senate. As a congressman, he toed the union line on repeal of 14b, unemployment compensation, minimum wage and other items of "social" legislation.

Hansen, a former rancher, is a strong campaigner and potent vote-getter. Witty and well-spoken, he contrasts sharply with the volatile Roncalio, who has difficulty controlling a fearsome temper. The campaign is expected to be close, so close that it could hinge on a televised debate scheduled for October. (Address of Hansen for Senate Committee: Box 811, Casper, Wyo.)

HANSEN

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Sargent Shriver Objects—To the Facts

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Sargent Shriver favors this writer with an outraged, but revealing, letter. It isn't often you get the Washington double-talk in writing, but here's a prime example.

The giant's letter makes it painfully clear that Hercules is addressing a dwarf. But, if permitted, I'd like to try to reply.

After castigating me as an incompetent booby, Mr. Shriver states: "You complain that in Chicago 49 per cent of our anti-poverty money has been found to pay for salaries of people employed in running the program. Maybe that's right, but most of them are the poor for whom this program was intended to provide not only employment

Sargent Shriver's estimates of Job Corps expenses were almost 50 per cent too low.

but opportunities. Does it surprise you that in educational institutions most salaries go to educators?"

If anybody can make a proper explanation of this alibi I'll eat a Tibetan lama.

There are other facts I did not include in that recent article. There wasn't room. Mr. Shriver dodges them with a swift and beautiful slalom. Fellow taxpaying peasants, here they are:

Last year Mr. Shriver's corps component cost nearly twice the estimate he gave Congress. And even then he juggled the costs.

In September 1965 he estimated to the House Appropriations Committee that each 1965 Job Corps enrollee would cost $6,000. Now we find each enrollee costs $11,251. At men's urban centers it was still higher. Hey, that's our money!

Last September Mr. Shriver based his announcements on an amortization period of 10 years for construction and five years for equipment. The longer the amortization is spread, of course, the lower the annual cost looks. So now he spreads these costs over a 15 to 18-year period. This not only juggles the costs but makes previous comparisons utterly impossible.

On March 3 urban centers director Wray Smith gave Rep. Edith Green (D.-Ore.) $640 a month as the all-inclusive cost per enrollee in men's urban centers. But she insisted many outlays were omitted.

Shriver's Mr. Smith finally replied: "I misspoke myself." And how! Rep. Green's recalculation showed the cost was approximately $9,120.

The taxpayers' cost nationally per pupil per year in our public elementary and secondary schools averages $484. Shriver's operation costs us 19 times as much per enrollee, once you get the facts.

Millions of hard-pressed parents scrape and save and sacrifice for years on end to send a son or daughter through college. But first they must pay even more in taxes to "educate" a stranger in the Job Corps for a single year than the average cost ($9,000) of their own youngster's four-year college education.

Notice, nevertheless, I'm talking only about enrollees in Shriver's operation. Take a look (incredible) at those who graduate, and about which Mr. Shriver tells us literally nothing. Turn to pages 8378 and 8691 of April 25 and 27 in the *Congressional Record.*

Rep. Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.), a no-nonsense congressman, courageously succeeded in bursting through the Shriver double-talk and discovered that up to March 15, 1966, the Job Corps had spent $287 million. And Shriver now admits that as of March 1 it had turned out exactly 1,061 graduates. Each enrollee guided through the Job Corps has cost the taxpayers $275,000. Of these, 515 found jobs, 359 entered the armed forces, and 187 are in college.

Each graduate who obtained a job cost us $556,000—more than a half-million dollars per graduate.

Mr. Shriver is currently asking $355 million of our money for the fiscal 1967 Job Corps. With the previous total this is $642 million—over a half-billion dollars. He would have to turn out 70,000 enrollees through fiscal 1967 to meet his latest official estimate of $9,000 each—a mighty, mighty long way from the actual 1,061 graduated to March 1.

The public certainly does not get that news from Mr. Shriver's Alice in Wonderland publicity handouts, curled and oiled like Babylonian bulls, any more than I gathered it from his outraged letter. In fact, when you investigate most of the news from this mogul it's different from the news as it happens.

Where is the connection between what Mr. Shriver says and what goes on?

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On Curbing Interest Rates

From the Wall Street *Journal*, July 25, 1966

As President Johnson said at a news conference on July 20, tight money unquestionably is paining a good many people. Not only are home builders having trouble financing sales of houses; manufacturers are finding expansion programs more expensive and consumers are discovering new-car loans are costlier.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss also was probably right when he declared, earlier in the week, that higher interest costs are being reflected in the prices of a number of products. What a company pays for money, after all, is part of its cost of doing business; if a firm wants to survive, it has to try to set prices high enough to cover its costs.

However, it's quite a leap from those premises to the conclusion of the Wisconsin Democratic congressman that rising interest rates may be inflationary. Even less logical are Rep. Reuss' suggestion that the Administration perhaps should set "guidelines" for interest rates and the President's proposal that Congress curb rates paid on savings.

To see why, consider what lies behind the recent increases in interest rates. Contrary to the view of some easy-money advocates, the boosts are not being brought about by some dark plot hatched by the Federal Reserve Board.

In a free market, the price of money, like that of any other commodity, is determined by demand and supply. And a look at the figures shows that the Fed, to put it mildly, has not been drying up the supply.

During the past two months, the Federal Reserve has pumped more than $2 billion of additional credit into the banking system, expanding the banks' reserves and thus their ability to make loans. The banks have certainly been busy lenders; in the same two-month period major New York City banks alone boosted their loans by $2.5 billion. But the plaints of disappointed borrowers make it clear that the supply of money has not kept up with the demand.

When the demand for money or anything else outruns the supply, any student of elementary economics can tell you that pressure builds up for a higher price. A rising price in turn will tend to push demand and supply back toward balance.

One reason is that higher prices work to increase supply. In the case of money, an interest rate uptrend encourages more businessmen and consumers to save instead of spend. In the first five months of this year, for instance, rate boosts helped to lift time deposits of commercial banks by $8.6 billion.

In addition, increased interest charges tend to dampen the demand for funds. Whenever rates rise, some companies are likely to find that expansion projects no longer look quite so attractive. Some individuals may decide to postpone the purchase of a new house or a car.

There is, of course, more to it than that. By restraining demand, higher interest charges lessen the inflationary pressures on an economy that's already over-strained. Whatever the inflationary effects of interest rates, their anti-inflation impact is far more significant.

Unfortunately, though, rate increases have little effect on demand from one major source: the federal government. The government goes right on expanding its spending and borrowing, influenced hardly at all by the rising cost of money. As long as it persists in that course, the tendency of interest rates to restore money-market equilibrium is to some extent thwarted, and the rates themselves continue to be under upward pressure.

In this situation it should be obvious that nothing good will be achieved by controlling interest rates, by guidelines or otherwise. The controls would be likely to curb saving, and thus limit the supply of funds. At the same time they would weaken the checks on the expansion of demand which already is threatening an inflationary explosion.

Rep. Henry Reuss (D.-Wis.) would have the government set interest "guidelines."

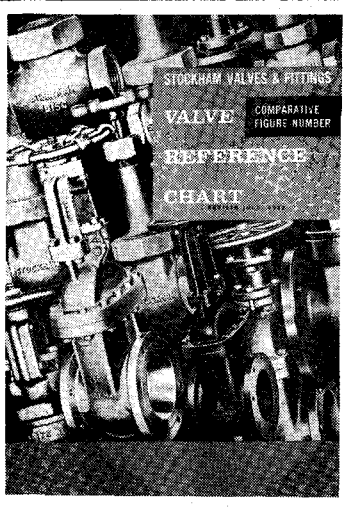
What's needed instead of guidelines for interest rates are guidelines for responsible federal fiscal behavior.

□ □ □

LBJ AND THE CAMERAMEN — "Consider, for a small example, why the President is now cordially detested by the White House press photographers. The President is oddly convinced that the left side of his face is more handsome than the right side. The photographers at White House events are therefore herded together on his left side, so that they can't get pictures of his right side. They are also strictly forbidden to take pictures of him while he is speaking—the President dislikes pictures of himself with his mouth open."—Stewart Alsop in the July 30, 1966, *Saturday Evening Post.*

□ □ □

FEDERAL SPENDING increased by nearly $16 billion during fiscal 1966, the treasury statement for June 30 disclosed. The increase over fiscal 1965 almost equalled total federal expenditures in the entire 19th Century. From 1800 to 1900, federal spending totalled just under $15.9 billion. Cash outlays during 1966 increased $15.8 billion to an all-time high of $142.2 billion. Military spending accounted for only $6.6 billion of the increase.



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U.S. Cannot Feed World from 'Surplus'

Paving Hunger With Our Good Intentions

By ALICE WIDENER

Full of sympathy for hungry people, well-fed Americans honestly believe they have been doing the right thing in supporting the Food for Peace program under Public Law 480. But in a televised press interview on July 24 Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman was forced to admit that our food aid to hungry nations has permitted their governments to spend capital on projects they don't need and refrain from developing in agricultural resources the people so desperately need.

When some of us realists suggested this would happen, at the time Congress originally enacted Public Law 480, advocates of Food for Peace accused us of being coldly indifferent to the plight of hungry people. But it was precisely because we were keenly aware of this sad plight that we opposed the giveaway food program. Waves of emotionalism —generated by professional do-gooders— drowned out our pleas to confine our agricultural aid abroad to know-how and show-how technical assistance.

Because recipient countries claimed they couldn't pay hard currencies for our food (though people in India are hoarding billions of dollars in gold), they "paid" for our food in their own non-convertible currencies for use only within their own countries. Actually, our Food for Peace has been a gift out of our "surplus" food to foreign recipients at U.S. taxpayers' expense.

Whenever I wrote it was impossible for us to keep on feeding peoples all over the world out of our "surplus," and that our 190 million population could not possibly feed the billion people in hungry nations, no matter how great would be U.S. production, a few readers would demand, "Well, do you want people to starve?" The question was too stupid to answer. Those of us who opposed the Food for Peace giveaways did so because we don't want people to starve!

We knew the Socialist governments of India, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Egypt and other nations would spend their money on grandiose prestige projects instead of increasing food production, for so long as they could get enough food from us to prevent the deprived people from rebelling against their governments. This is exactly what they have done. Meantime, we Americans accumulated billions and billions of "counterpart funds" in non-convertible currencies acquired under Public Law 480, and these funds were listed as

Sen. Allen Ellender (D.-La.) realizes the enormous cost of the "Food for Freedom" plan.

"assets" on the U.S. Treasury balance sheet.

Recently, India devalued the rupee. We Americans took a 40 per cent balance-sheet loss in rupees. Though Washington kept mum about it, insiders knew that the "counterpart funds" hocus-pocus was about played out. Simultaneously, the Administration had to admit that our allegedly inexhaustible "surplus food" was just about used up. So Washington dreamed up a new scheme to take the place of the old program under Public Law 480, which expires this year. The new program is called "Food for Freedom" and the Administration is trying to fool Congress and the American people into believing that recipient nations will pay for our food "in dollars" instead of their currencies.

Paid when?

The Administration wants payment to be over a period of 40 years with a 10-year grace period. Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, wants the terms reduced to 20 years with a two-year grace period. Actually, Sen. Ellender is opposed to the whole program, knowing full well the hell of future hunger it has paved with our good intentions. But since several of our agricultural states will benefit from increased wheat and soybean production under Food for Freedom, now that our "surplus" is gone, there is not much likelihood that our agricultural aid to foreign nations will be confined to technical assistance, as it should be.

American taxpayers should recognize, however, that all will be paying the cost of additional giveaway wheat and soybean crops grown in a few states. Besides, even if we were to triple or quadruple production, we still could not feed the exploding populations of the backward nations. Secretary Freeman says they will have to feed themselves or suffer mass famine. The more we feed them the less they will make serious efforts to feed themselves. This is harsh, but true.

Meantime, if we continue our giveaways to Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, what will be the value of U.S. dollars in 40 or 20 years, or even four or two years? Will we have 25¢ or 10¢ dollars?

A spokesman in Sen. Ellender's office said, "Everyone comes down here to testify before the committee on behalf of Public Law 480 except the taxpayers. The church groups, farm lobbyists and officials from Agriculture and State make their pleas. But taxpaying Joe Blow never appears."

So it seems hocus-pocus will again prevail until it is too late to remedy matters. We will swallow the bunk that hungry nations will pay in dollars for Food for Freedom. The Socialist governments are going to continue squandering money on everything except what the people must have. When famine strikes, Americans will be blamed. To save themselves from the people's wrath, the Socialist governments of India, Algeria, Egypt and other nations will urge the people to bite the American hand that fed them.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

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UAW PAYS DAMAGE SUIT—"Very quietly and with only minor public notice, the United Auto Workers paid recently a $350,000 damage claim instituted 14 years ago by Malleable Industries of Benton Harbor, Mich. This 14-year-old successful legal action by Malleable Industries against the UAW demonstrates that even a small employer can recover damages from a powerful labor union, providing the employer has a good case, can hire qualified legal talent and is persistent. Above all, he must be persistent in carrying his damage suit through the legal road blocks of court procedures that are used by attorneys from the labor union." —From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

LBJ Economy Plea Is Clincher To Income Tax Boost Next Year

By WALTER TROHAN

The safest bet in Washington these days is that there will be a tax increase, but not until next year. This is hardly news to anyone who has shown even a casual interest in the federal government.

However, the final clincher came during the last few days when President Johnson appealed to members of Congress to keep an economy watch on non-defense spending. This plea came after Johnson had signed a 3.2 per cent pay raise bill, which will add a half-billion dollars a year to the budget.

The pay raise is inflationary. The President has inflation on his mind. He talks of it to anyone who will listen, and the President of the United States has no trouble finding listeners. He called members of the Senate and House appropriations committees to the White House to tell them what they already knew: that inflationary pressures are spiraling in prices, wages and federal spending.

Some cynics believe the conference was called largely for window dressing, because Johnson and members of Congress know that federal spending is the best way to buy elections.

By calling the conference and talking of economy, cynics say, the President is able to take on an economy image at the very time his Administration is setting spending records. The cynics may be over-simplifying the situation, but a healthy dose of cynicism never hurt anyone, especially an observer of the Washington scene.

Various Administration officials have been denying that a tax increase will be sought in this session. Tax boosts are never considered a good route to winning elections.

Administration officials are making no secret of their belief that a tax increase will be recommended in the next State of the Union message, which the President will submit in late January to the Congress to be elected in November. The tax increase is being advocated by economists as the one sure road to preserving the economy.

In the face of rising interest rates, rising prices and increased spending, this recommendation would seem to make sense. However, the very Administration economists who are calling for a tax increase now were shouting that a tax cut was the only way to a sound economy in the 1964 election year, when the President was seeking election.

The cut was to have been spread over two years, but withholdings were reduced by the full amount in the election year. Then, when taxes fell due, taxpayers found that they owed far more than had been withheld. They had to dig into their reserves or borrow to pay what they owed.

Withholdings were increased this year, so that before taxpayers could realize the full benefit of the cuts the Administration is planning to raise taxes. The memory of taxpayers is short, and the Administration can get away with this kind of fiscal catnip.

The rise in taxes will be blamed on the war, of course. However, a good share of it comes from the fact that the President and Congress are determined not to cut or curtail vote-catching "Great Society" spending even though the nation is financing a war, the cost of which is running $20 billion a year and will go higher in supplemental appropriations before the year is out.

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How San Leandro Has Succeeded Without Any Federal Funds

Other communities should follow the example of this self-sufficient California city

This is a success story and, in a day when almost everything that is not federally owned is at least financed or subsidized with federal funds, it is a rather unusual one.

It is the story of a small metropolis in California whose citizens have a civic pride that forbids them from reaching out for Big Brother's cash-filled helping hand every time they want something done; they would rather do it themselves. And hard as it may be to believe, it is this attitude that has made San Leandro, Calif., a city which the Los Angeles *Times* called "the tax-cutting example of the nation."

San Leandro's independent spirit has not gone unnoticed. In a recent speech before the House, Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) commended the city, saying, "San Leandro, Calif., can boast among its many achievements city schools among the best in the state, a locally financed urban renewal program, a smaller-than-average police force with a decreasing crime rate and a steady influx of new industry and the expansion of old ones.

"It is indeed refreshing," he said in a speech denouncing the expansion of urban federal aid programs, "to learn of a city which has refused such programs and has progressed over the last 20 years through the power of its own initiative. . . . San Leandro is certainly an encouraging example of a modern-day pioneering spirit which has turned a deaf ear to Washington's promise: 'I can get it for you wholesale.'"

Everything Congressman Ashbrook says is true—and there's more to the story. While taxes in nearly every city in the nation rise annually, San Leandro this year cut its citizens' tax burden for the 18th year in a row. Per capita taxes are lower now than they were in 1947 when the population was only 26,000.

But tax rates are the only thing that has not progressed in the town. Population now is 74,000, assessed value of the city's property is up 900 per cent, over 500 businesses and plants have moved into the city area, and the city has been able to keep up with the growth through locally financed renewal programs.

How is this possible? " . . . because of economical and efficient management," answers Mayor Jack Maltester. "Because San Leandro is growing the tax base is increasing. . . . Over the years, assessments of property have gone up here just as they have everywhere else. However, our citizens and the companies in town now pay less per capita for city services than they did in 1947." In that year, the tax rate per $100 was $1.98; today it $1.07.

It is this tax climate which has attracted so many businesses to this city and away from neighboring Oakland. Statistics show that new companies move in or old companies expand at the rate of one every 10 days, and they are willing to pay up to $50,000 per acre for a building site in the area. These businesses pay over a third of city government costs and close to 45 per cent of the property taxes.

They include such industrial giants as Kaiser Aluminum, International Harvester, Kellogg, Western Electric, General Electric and Simmons Co.

The crime rate is so low that only a 62-man police force is maintained. Race relations in San Leandro are excellent. While around the nation, and in San Leandro's sister town Los Angeles, citizens quaked during race riots, San Leandro's crime rate dropped 10 per cent. And this, too, helps to draw industry and at the same time saves the city money for other uses.

One recent use made of these funds was a locally financed urban renewal program which completely revamped the center of the city and added a modern civic center without adding a penny to taxes.

The only time a bond issue has been necessary in the last 15 years was for the construction of a city library at a cost of $1,750,000—the only large debt on the city's books. And a current project, the creation of a 4½-mile-long recreation area along the bayfront will not add to the debt since it is being financed through working funds already available.

Mayor Maltester explained the why and how of this in a statement to the Los Angeles *Times*. "The people of the city do not want us running to Washington every time we need something. We go it alone, pay as we go and try to split up the big bills so we can pay for one improvement before we take on another. I am not opposed to federal money for urban development for other, more needy cities. We just want to avoid federal enmeshment here."

In keeping with this, the city has turned down all federal funds available through the poverty program, redevelopment, housing, beautification and land and water conservation programs—and yet it prospers.

Newly constructed parking lots have replaced obsolete, non-productive structures in San Leandro. Over 500 businesses and plants have moved into the area in recent years.

Presently, city planners are considering, besides the annual tax cut, the possibility of reducing taxes for people who improve their property rather than increasing their taxes, thus encouraging individual effort instead of charging for it.

In urging other cities to follow suit, Rep. Ashbrook termed San Leandro's example "a wholesome shot in the arm to those who still endeavor to pay their own way."

Hopefully, San Leandro's independence will become catching.

N. Y. Transit Strike Blamed

Labor's Rank and File Out of Control, LBJ Warned

By VICTOR RIESEL

The White House is jittery. Labor's revolt is rolling. It is an upheaval from below. That's today's story and tomorrow's and tomorrow's.

It is best told in the relating of an unreported exchange in the White House circle on Wednesday, July 20, when tempers ignited and insults flared, even among the most urbane and experienced of men.

President Johnson wanted to know from Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz just how to get the airline strike over "fast" and as painlessly as possible. Wirtz telephoned AFL-CIO President George Meany. The latter called strike leader Roy Siemiller, international president.

Siemiller told Meany there was little he could do. The Machinists' rank and file was out of control, he said. They wanted more money and they were ready to stay out all summer.

Presidential appeals, if not backed up by more money, would be rebuffed. The word went back up the line.

That night Wirtz turned to the Machinists' vice president for air, Joe Ramsey, the strike's operational chief. The labor secretary heatedly told him to get the thing settled. Ramsey snapped back that no matter what the companies offered now, it would be voted down by the rank and file.

Ramsey said the strike's sub-leaders, the men of the various airline lodges (locals) sitting around Washington, had a political problem. They are political animals. They just had to produce for their membership.

Now it should be understood that the supreme strike leader, Siemiller, is one of labor's men of "restraint." But he was as helpless at that moment as he was during the long wave of crippling machinist strikes since the time last December when one of his rebellious locals shut down the Olin Mathieson plant which was making ball powder desperately needed in Viet Nam.

It is so with other men of "restraint." There is, for an example, the genial Irishman, Joe Beirne, head of the 600,000-member Communications Workers of America.

A month ago this man who is loath to talk in strike terms wrote a personal and confidential letter to Lyndon Johnson. The time had come to say, frankly and with regret at having to embarrass the President, that the wage guidelines had to be smashed, and the usually placid communication workers—most of them women—would do the smashing.

The word "smash" was not used—but the implication was not subtle.

The President responded equally confidentially and regretfully. He told his friend "Joe" that there were many problems which required the guidelines—meaning holding the wage increases to 3.2 per cent hikes a year.

Then Beirne prepared for action. At the moment he is in New York quietly guiding the leaders of 23,000 employes of the Western Electric Co., Inc. These men are the ones who install the complex equipment, the intricate mechanisms of the Pentagon, the hot line, the huge switchboards of military and civilian activity.

They're not talking strike, but sure as sand in the Sahara, they will walk out if they don't get a big chunk of money. Thus it begins in the gentlest of fields. In September, the "first cluster" (60,000 workers) of "Ma Bell's" employes swing into action for a new contract and more money.

From then on until February '67, more contracts expire with more Bell System subsidiaries. In all, some 40,000 men and women of America's communication network will be involved.

If they don't get what they want, they'll strike—and strike until even the automated system goes toneless.

It all started back in January. The New York transit strike triggered it. The Transport Workers proved that you can break the no-strike law, strangle a city and get more money.

Then it happened all over the nation. City's medical employes struck. Nurses resigned. Hospitals were closed. Firemen resigned or sat in. Civil service workers tried to shut down some cities. The cry was: If the transit people could get away with it, so can we.

They got it from a mayor, a governor and now they see no reason why they can't get it from a President.

That's the mood. The old law has meant nothing. New laws will mean less.

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FEDERAL WORKERS in Washington, D.C., now total an all-time high of 296,000, surpassing the previous record set in World War II. The current figure is 60,000 more than when John Kennedy took over in January 1961.

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Slanted News Misleads Public

Particularly in stories involving radicals, liberal dailies often omit the most important facts.

"And though all the windes of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter."

So noted Milton in a famous line from *Areopagitica*. The poet certainly had a good point, but, alas, the press, whose freedom Milton was defending, is not always too keen on permitting truth to clash with error, particularly when the news revolves around conservatives. Three recent instances stand out:

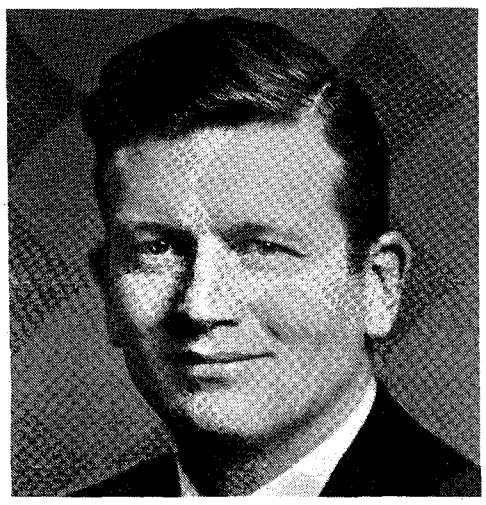
• The Washington *Post*, for example, carried a story by Sydney Kossen of the San Francisco *Examiner* which claimed the recall of the school board president of Castro Valley, Calif., was a "victory for right-wing extremism and the John Birch Society." (See *Human Events*, July 9, page 5.) By linking the ouster with "extremism," Kossen, of course, was attempting to convey the impression that Castro Valley citizens had just committed something wicked.

Kossen is entitled to his opinions, but surely he was obligated to point out: (1) that the school board president was not only a member but had recently been an officer in the National Lawyers Guild, an officially cited Communist front; (2) that he had actively supported an identified Communist for an influential statewide education office; and (3) that his law office employed identified Communists.

He was also obliged to point out, in spite of his belief that the whole thing was some mysterious Birch plot, that the leaders of the recall committee denied that any member belonged to the JBS.

In Kossen's view, maybe the president was a victim of right-wing extremism, but how could any reader judge when such pertinent facts were left out of his story?

• Consider, too, the recent New York *Times* report on Mayor John Lindsay's



New York City Mayor John Lindsay, above, appointed controversial left-winger Algernon Black to his civilian review board.

selection of Algernon Black to head that city's new Civilian Review Board. The *Times* story on July 20 attempted to refute a recorded telephone message—sponsored by the organization Let Freedom Ring – that Black had "61 identifiable connections with Communist-front organizations."

So determined was the reporter to disprove the charges that he touched on almost everything except whether the charges may have been true. In reading his story one learns that the sponsor of Let Freedom Ring is a member of the JBS. One is told that Black categorically denies that he is either a "tool or a fool." Black tells the reporter that he resigned from the Communist fronts in the 1950s.

The reader, in short, is convinced by the end of this account that Black is a victim of vicious Red-baiting.

The reader could never discover from the *Times* that Black has been joining Communist fronts in the 1960s as well as the 1950s. As *Human Events* reported on July 23, page 4: "Official files disclose that the 65-year-old Black has been affiliated with Communist-front groups for 30 years. Even today, Black is a sponsor of the officially cited National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. In 1965 he signed an ad by another cited group, the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act. In 1964 he was among the sponsors of a Memorial Tribute to W. E. B. DuBois, the avowed Communist who died an American expatriate in Ghana."

Maybe the *Times* reporter considers criticism of Black's left-wing affiliations to be unfair or irrelevant; maybe he wishes to stress—rightly or wrongly—that joining such groups is just one of Black's eccentricities. But surely the *Times* reporter is duty-bound to print Black's full front record so the reader can determine whether he has, indeed, been the victim of a smear.

• One of the most glaring examples of incomplete reporting in which truth was not allowed to grapple with falsehood occurred in the July 17 Washington *Post*. The headline on a front-page *Post* story read: "High Court Law Clerk Appointee Is Victim of Right-Wing Barrage."

The story began: "A top California law student whose appointment to a Supreme Court clerkship came under right-wing attack is no longer slated to get the job." The law student was identified as Michael E. Tigar, who had been slated to work for Justice William J. Brennan.

The story related that critics of Tigar had pointed to his "opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, his attendance in 1962 at the Communist World Youth Festival in Helsinki and articles written for left-wing publications." The article went on to suggest that Tigar was an "ex-firebrand" and "had become relatively inactive in political affairs while in law school." The story then stressed Tigar's outstanding academic record. If the reader didn't weep for Tigar's plight by the end of the story, he might be accused of being callous.

From beginning to end, however, the story was full of distortions and omissions. With the headline baldly stating that Tigar was a "victim" of a "right-wing barrage," the reader picked up the instantaneous impression that Tigar had been maliciously wronged. A full account, however, would have given the reader a far different impression.

Nowhere in the story, for example, does one find that Tigar not only wrote for "left-wing" publications, but that he wrote for *People's World*, the offical Communist party publication on the West Coast; nowhere in the story is it revealed that *People's World* announced in its Jan. 25, 1964, issue that it was honoring Tigar; nowhere is it mentioned that Tigar signed a call for the convention which led to the founding of the Communist-dominated W. E. B. DuBois Clubs.

The *Post* story says critics contend that Tigar attended the Communist Youth Festival in Helsinki. But anti-Communists and non-Communists also attended. The significant—and omitted—fact about Tigar's attendance is that he organized a far-left slate to go to the conference, was an actual delegate himself and subsequently wrote an article on the meeting for *People's World*.

The story, furthermore, was a complete insult to Justice William Brennan's integrity, for it suggests that Brennan was unduly pressured into letting Tigar go because of unjust attacks from conservatives. Why didn't it dawn upon the reporter that Brennan, impeccably liberal himself, may have found Tigar's record a bit too left even for his own tastes?

If the liberals wish to attack conservatives for pointing to the radical affiliations of certain people, fair enough. But let them, at least, be truthful in documenting the record of those they choose to defend. If they don't wish to be fair to conservatives, at least let them be fair to Milton.

Birchers Blamed in Calif. School Board Shifts

By Sydney Kossen
Special to The Washington Post
CASTRO VALLEY, Calif. ... Thomas W. Braden, State Board of Education president, says John Birch Society involvement ... public ...

... of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the ... Guild waged a long fight ... during the 1950s against ... listed ... organ ...

A letter signed by about 500 ... Valley High ... nts was read ... Myra Weiehn ... man stood for ... ratic Ameri- ... and showed ... and integri- ... of defeat ... new threat- ... ning fear." Cheers ... of the ...

... succeed him by defeating Herbert E. Owsley Jr. by a 3 to 1 margin.

She called in vain for the resignation of the other four School Board members and Dr. Marvin E. Smith, the superintendent of schools—all of whom had supported Newman.

"The parents in all other school districts throughout the country can take heart ... and support the reforms they would like to see in their own districts," said Dr. Castle.

Louis Collier, head of the Committee for Better Schools, which engineered the recall campaign, told a reporter, "The parents won. I hope you won't say this was a victory for right-wing extremists because—... thing could be furt... 'It's the truth," ... said yesterday. "It's a fairly low way, to a civilian review board."

Mr. Black denied the ... "I have never been ... tool of anybody ... said heatedly. "If his ... joined any organization ... thought was controll... political party ..." In the two-minute ... message, sponsored by ... dom Ring, an organizat... led by a member of ... Birch Society, an anno... by ...

High Court Law Clerk Appointee Is Victim of Right-Wing Barrage

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer
A top California law stu... dent whose appointment to a Supreme Court clerkship came under right-wing attack is no longer slated to get the job. The decision not to employ Michael E. Tigar, 26, for the Court's forthcoming term was reached this week in the chambers of Justice William J. Brennan Jr. and confirmed by the Justice yesterday.

Tigar, who was law review editor-in-chief at the University of California at Berkeley, was criticized by conservative commentators, chiefly on the basis of alleged left-wing activities while a Berkeley undergraduate. He also was defended by faculty members as one of the most brilliant law graduates at Berkeley in recent years.

... cited Tigar's extra- ... work on groups op- ... House Committee ... tivities, his ... the Com- ... festival ... writ- ... as editor-in-...

MICHAEL E. TIGAR
... appointment rescinded

The Washington Post

ATTACK BY PHONE IS MADE ON BLACK

Police Board Head Angrily Replies to Rightist Tactic

By BERNARD WEINRAUB
A right-wing group has ... mounted a personal attack ... ordinat... the ...

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Did Khrushchev Fool Salinger?

By VICTOR LASKY

Nikita Khrushchev's preference for John F. Kennedy over Richard M. Nixon in the 1960 presidential campaign has been confirmed by, of all people, Pierre Salinger.

In his forthcoming book, *With Kennedy*, portions of which have been published in *Good Housekeeping*, Salinger quotes with seeming relish the former Soviet premier's disparaging view of Mr. Nixon.

"He is an intellectually limited man," Khrushchev told Salinger in the course of a 90-minute private interview Mr. Kennedy's press secretary had with the Soviet dictator on his 1962 visit to the Soviet Union.

What Mr. Salinger apparently did not realize was that Khrushchev's definition of an "intellectually limited man" was one who refused to be bamboozled by Soviet doubletalk.

Also according to Salinger, Khrushchev claimed that Mr. Nixon had sought to influence his campaign by arranging for the release of two RB-47 pilots shot down near the Soviet Union. But Khrushchev would not buy any ploy that would assist Nixon's chances of election.

As Khrushchev himself put it: "Nixon wanted to make it appear as if he had already arranged certain contacts with the Soviet government. And this, of course, could have played a decisive role in the elections. That is why we decided to wait until Kennedy came to power and only after that to release the American fliers."

Actually, Khrushchev—as usual—was not telling the truth. Mr. Nixon had no part in any of the negotiations entered into by the Eisenhower Administration to release the pilots who had been shot down on July 1, 1960 over international waters of the Barents Sea.

The State Department's repeated representations to the Kremlin seeking the release of the imprisoned Americans brought only demands from Khrushchev for major concessions. The Eisenhower Administration refused to make them.

At any rate, the pilots were released within days of Mr. Kennedy's inauguration as President. To this day, no one in the position to know the facts is willing to say what "ransom"—if any—was provided for their release.

Mr. Salinger fails to address himself to the question of why Khrushchev so anxiously favored Mr. Kennedy over Mr. Nixon. Perhaps the answer could have been found at the 1961 summit meeting in Vienna, where Khrushchev lectured the President of the United States like a little boy. One wonders in retrospect whether an "intellectually limited man"—particularly one who had bested Khrushchev in the famous Moscow kitchen debate—would have permitted himself to be treated so cavalierly.

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DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS—The official report for the operation of the domestic Peace Corps for its first fiscal year shows that it spent $3.1 million to train 202 volunteers. This comes to $15,302 per trainee. Poverty headquarters reports that in Washington, D. C., 203 out of 703 unemployed heads of families supposed to be in training failed to show up on three out of five days since the program started, but they still collect their weekly pay. In this case, "underprivileged" seems to mean the privilege not to work.—By Rep. John Dowdy (D.-Tex.)

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'Highest Priority' Given $2.3-Billion Measure

LBJ Insists on Quick Passage of 'Demonstration Cities' Bill

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson's "demonstration cities" program could become the legislative sleeper of this session of Congress.

As approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee, the $2.3-billion urban development measure contains a little-noticed mandate designating the rebuilding of slums and blighted areas in the major cities as the government's highest priority domestic program.

The "declaration of policy," written into the legislation at the President's personal request, states, "The Congress hereby finds and declares that improving the quality of urban life is the most critical domestic problem facing the United States."

Only support of the Viet Nam war will carry a higher Administration priority.

The bill also authorizes Housing and Urban Development Secretary Robert Weaver to appoint federal "expediters" for all major cities to direct and coordinate this massive rebuilding program.

Significance of these and other little-publicized provisions were highlighted during a White House strategy meeting at which the President chided his legislative leaders on the progress of the measure.

"Where is my legislative sleeper—the demonstration cities program?" he asked. "I need that mandate from Congress to tackle the biggest domestic problem this nation has faced since the depression."

When Speaker John McCormack pointed out that the bill had been approved by the House Banking Committee and would be taken up on the House floor in August, the President replied:

"We don't have a day to lose. That program has the Administration's highest priority. The only way we are going to put an end to those riots and demonstrations is to get rid of the slums. Once you give me the authority, I will see that federal expediters are appointed in all the major cities to push this rebuilding."

The President told his legislative leaders, "The program will become one of the largest and most important domestic programs ever undertaken by the federal government," despite the Administration's modest request for $2.3 billion to launch it.

"My advisers say that upward of $100 billion will eventually be needed to clear

Under bill, HUD Secretary Robert Weaver will send federal "expediters" into every major city.

our cities of slums and blighted areas," declared the President. "This program is only a start. But we must begin someplace and it must be this year."

He reported that already 60 cities have either submitted proposals for or expressed an interest in obtaining funds under the demonstration cities program.

In the individual cases of New York, Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles, he said, each city's plan would require almost as much federal aid to finance as the total initial $2.3-billion Administration request. [Citing the rising costs of the Viet Nam war, a Senate Housing subcommittee last week reduced the President's request to $900 million over two years. This is more showmanship than a real cut, however. See story on page 3.]

On hearing the President's report, one congressional leader turned to the others, remarking: "I now understand why the President refers to this program as his legislative sleeper. It's a Marshall Plan for our cities."

As reported by the House Banking Committee, the Administration's proposal authorizes the secretary of housing and urban development to make grants and provide technical assistance to "city demonstration agencies" for the planning and execution of "comprehensive city demonstration programs."

Section IV of the measure defines these as "programs to rebuild and restore entire sections and neighborhoods of slums and blighted areas through coordinated use of all available federal aids and local private government resources."

According to a study by the committee, "The magnitude of a city demonstration program becomes clear with the realization that there are federal aid programs in the fields of housing, urban renewal, transportation, education, welfare, economic opportunity and related areas."

It stresses that "these are typically administered by individual local agencies and would continue to be; but under demonstration programs they would be subject to coordination and over-all direction by a new layer of government."

Another section gives the HUD secretary power to "qualify only those projects he finds would be of sufficient magnitude to accomplish its objectives, would contribute to creating a well-balanced city, serve the poor in the area, and would afford a choice of housing to all citizens."

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U.S. Must Be Firm With France

By REP. GEORGE HANSEN (R.-Idaho)

France is our oldest ally, with close ties going back to the Revolutionary War. But, although we have the warmest friendship and regard for the French people, recent actions of President Charles de Gaulle demand strong and immediate response from us.

Perhaps de Gaulle's actions stem from his intense devotion to his native land and are designed to return France to its once eminent position as a world power. Even so, because some of those actions are extremely detrimental to us, they must be met head on.

DeGaulle's arbitrary exclusion of Britain from the Common Market has only an indirect effect on the United States. However, the artificial trade barriers the Common Market has erected against American products has had a marked effect on our balance-of-payments deficit. Another factor affecting our balance-of-payments deficit has been the fact that de Gaulle has converted some $2.3 billion of his dollar holdings to gold, thus depleting our already perilously slim gold reserve at Fort Knox.

More importantly, and aided by the lack of a firm and consistent policy on the part of the United States, de Gaulle has single-handedly wrecked NATO. He first withdrew French forces from NATO, and then ordered the United States to withdraw its NATO forces from France. It must be kept in mind that our forces were on French soil at the invitation of the French—to protect the French. In addition, the military installations necessary to house our troops were built at the expense of the American taxpayer.

If de Gaulle insists that we withdraw our troops, he should bear the expense of such a withdrawal. He should also reimburse us for the expense of the real property which must remain in France.

We have been more than generous in our dealings with the French. We have given them nearly $10 billion in aid since World War II and have offered our cooperation in economic and military matters . . . .

If de Gaulle refuses to pay the costs of moving our NATO forces from France, we should demand that he pay us what he owes us. Failing this, the very least we should do would be to refuse to enforce France's claims against our dwindling gold supply.

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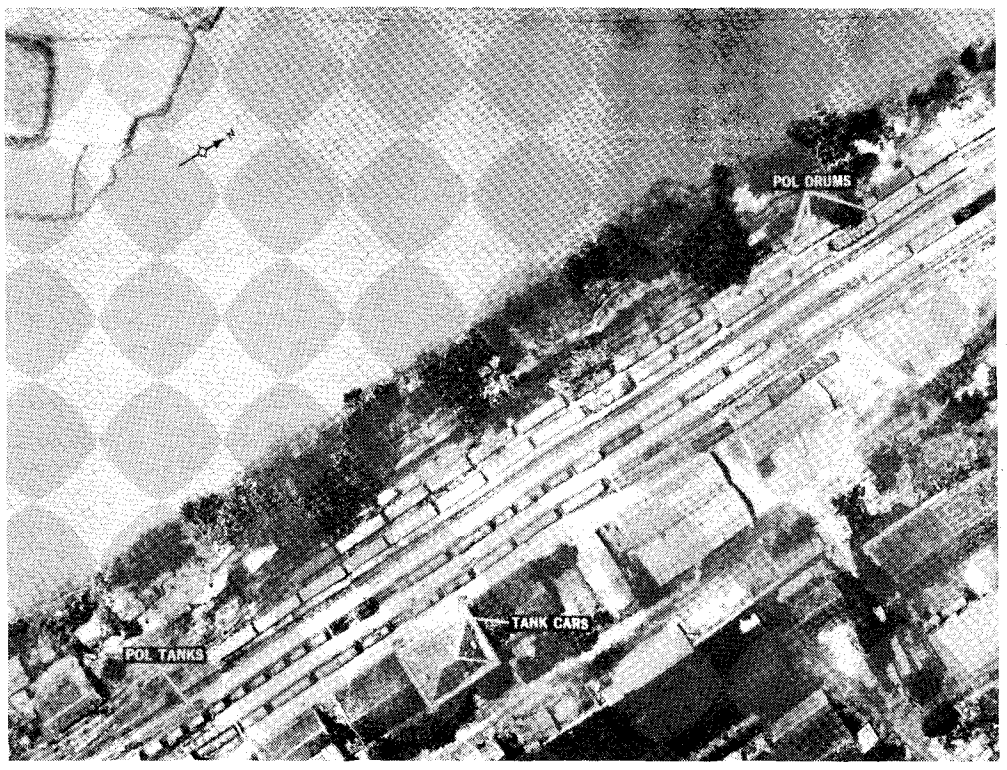

A U.S. Air Force reconnaisance photo of rail yards in North Viet Nam shows large numbers of tank cars, which possibly would have been empty if Defense Secretary McNamara had bombed Ho Chi Minh's petroleum supplies earlier in the war.

Secretary McNamara's Words Return to Haunt Him—and LBJ

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Apparently there is no end to the depth of folly to which Robert McNamara can descend when he gets his yo-yo of wrong-way decisions really zipping.

It is my bet that no public official in U. S. history has been as massively, consistently and arrogantly wrong as the man who is now our secretary of defense and Lyndon Johnson's assistant president.

This man's record is so bad that it seems to belong to Ripley rather than in official reports. It may be the supreme tragedy of our time that he is permitted to perform so outrageously without being effectively called to account.

All this is preamble to a report on McNamara's latest attempts to break the sound barrier of good, common sense.

Many Americans heard McNamara describe the importance of the petroleum, oil and lubricant facilities near Hanoi and Haiphong. Speaking for the President, he cited that importance as justification for our bombing in those areas. Well and good.

But now listen to Yo-Yo McNamara talking about those very same targets in January when he was testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee:

"The targets that are influencing the operations in South Viet Nam, I submit, are not the power, the oil, the harbor or the dams. The targets influencing the operations . . . are the roads. . . ."

"There is every likelihood that we could take out all of their power systems, all of their oil . . . and they could still carry on. . . ."

This is a characteristic McNamara performance, but his protection of propaganda and of politics is so great that he is not called to account for it, as other public officials would be.

Here is another to add to his record of inflexible error. As every schoolboy should know, McNamara is committed to a course that will relatively disarm this country, as compared to the Soviet and Red China, over the next few years. He passes off much of this program as "economy" and so far has got away with it.

Most Americans, however, should remember that his false economy led us to some bad shortages in Viet Nam. There is evidence that this war has dangerously drained the strength of fighting units everywhere in the world. Also, we are familiar with the shortages in ammunition which recently caused us to buy back, at a premium, surplus bombs sold to West Germany.

Despite this, "Yo-Yo" has bounced back to his economy kick, telling us that we now have enough ammo so we are going to start to cut back again.

He says he doesn't want to repeat the Korean War experience when we were left with billions in surplus munitions when the fighting stopped. But I am convinced that it actually is just part of his personal program to keep "reassuring" the Communists that we are not trying to be too strong.

This latest McNamara error adds another interesting element. Some have said that McNamara's policies are rammed through despite President Johnson. This time, however, the President publicly went out of his way to announce the McNamara decision.

There shouldn't be much doubt now about the hold McNamara and his computerized errors have on this Administration and on the one-way, one-sided disarmament of this nation.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

Forced Volunteers

They Have Plans for Your Kids

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Another group of busy bees is making plans to turn the United States into a colony of ants.

On May 7, 1966, the first National Service Conference was held in New York to discuss ways of creating a universal youth training program. One week later Secretary of Defense McNamara told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that Congress should explore ways of putting every young man and woman in the nation to work for the government under universal military and civilian service.

In July we received a copy of "A Profile of National Service." It is issued by the Overseas Educational Service, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. Get one. Read it and see what plans are being made for your children in the glorious future of the Greater Society.

One paper in this booklet by Roger Rapaport quotes Robert Satin (not Satan), former director of the Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic: "Why not let all draft age citizens, male or female, serve their country?"

Let them volunteer? Oh, no. Make them "volunteer"! A National Service system is simply a system of forcing every young man and woman to work at whatever job the government sets for them for three years. "Greetings" to all. Serve your country or else!

Another paper recommends "drafting of girls of 18 for two years of civilian nursing to match the military service of their brothers. . . . She might serve as a helper in a school, a day nursery, a home for the aging, a rehabilitation center, hospital, summer playground, settlement house, library or museum." She not only "might." She darn well will have to!

Mr. Rapaport suggests that every 18-year-old take a placement test. Then he goes to the Selective Service Board and asks "that he be allowed to spend two years at a business college, then go into the Air Force to specialize in electronics and go off to start a TV repair business." Of course, the Selective Service Board can decide to send him on "a two-year hitch in Alabama registering Negroes." After all, "It takes as much guts to face the hostile environment in Alabama and Mississippi as it does to face the hostile environment in Viet Nam." Doesn't it?

All through this booklet the term "volunteer" is used. It is like the newspeak of George Orwell's *1984*. Because there would be nothing voluntary about it whatsoever. Under these proposals every one of our sons and daughters would be told where to go, what kind of work to do, and how long they must do it. One paper even suggests that our young people, who are a "valuable resource," might be kept in civilian reserves for future call-ups as "indigenous volunteers."

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, **except as punishment for crime . . . shall exist in the United States" says the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. Congress has the power to raise armies and navies under the Constitution. It does not have the power to raise "Ready Reserves of Project Headstart."**

A free society is a society in which people are free. It is quite true that, as this booklet misquotes George Washington, "the main pillar of a free state is the obligation of every man to render personal service to his country." But only voluntarily!

It is clear that a massive movement organizing a National Service campaign has started, just as the Medicare movement started. Its strength will grow as church and educational and social welfare organizations join it. More conferences will be held. More papers and pamphlets will be written. And more public figures will join McNamara in supporting it.

It will be defeated in the end only by the awareness and joint efforts, *voluntarily*, of the free people of the United States. But we should be put on warning. Those busy bees want to make us into a colony of ants.

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PRAYER AMENDMENT — Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen will tack his "Prayer Amendment" onto a joint House-Senate resolution to bring it to the floor for a vote. The resolution, ironically, would designate each October 31 as "National UNICEF Day." Dirksen's proposed amendment would reverse what is probably the Supreme Court's most unpopular decision and permit voluntary school prayer.

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Local Gov't Affected

'One Man, One Vote' Reaches Ultimate Absurdity in Michigan

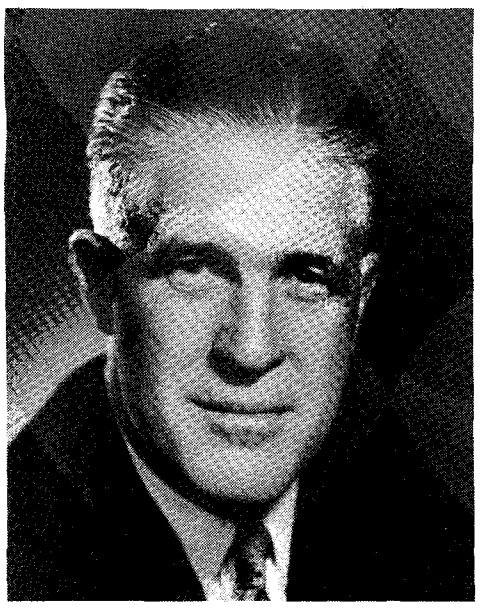
By RUSSELL KIRK

In Michigan, Gov. George Romney has signed two bills intended to carry to its ultimate extreme—and its ultimate absurdity—the "one man, one vote" theory of government. Supposed to be absolutely democratic, actually these bills break up the practical, functioning "territorial democracy" of America.

One act, in effect, destroys the existing wards and precincts in Michigan cities and towns, requiring that all local councilmen and similar officials must be elected on the basis of pure population ("one man, one vote"), regardless of existing communities, ethnic groups, economic interests, geography and historical boundaries.

The other act does the same thing in Michigan counties, requiring that members of the county boards of supervisors (at present chosen chiefly on the basis of one supervisor from each township) also must be elected solely on the basis of population. (The latter act clearly is unconstitutional, for the new Michigan constitution declares that a county board of supervisors shall include one supervisor from each township; but Gov. Romney says he will leave that up to the Michigan Supreme Court.)

The remarkable ignorance of political theory and history which afflicts people like Chief Justice Warren and Gov. Romney is substituting an arid, abstract "democratism" for the practical, reasonably satisfactory pattern of representative and local government this nation has known for so long. Warren, Romney and Co. seem to think that some sort of magic emanates from the "one man, one vote" formula.



Michigan Gov. George Romney has just signed two bad bills—one of them probably unconstitutional.

Yet surely what we should seek is good state and local government, not fulfillment of a political abstraction. A political representative—whether a United States senator, a member of a state legislature, or a member of a county board of supervisors—should represent not a faceless mass of people, told by the head, but rather a coherent community of citizens with some economic, ethnic, geographical and historical bonds uniting them.

True, ordinarily a community of 100 people should not enjoy as much representation as a community of 10,000 people. But such cases are very rare, and can be remedied by ordinary methods of reapportionment.

To destroy wards and townships as political units is to throw the whole pattern of local government into confusion. Often such gross "reapportionment" dislodges from office experienced legislators and local officials who have done good public service for many years.

"King Numbers" (as John Randolph of Roanoke called this despotism of numerical majorities) is not a wise monarch. Citizens need to feel some personal relationship to their representative; representatives need to be attached to a genuine constituency, with more or less common interests and more or less natural and historical boundaries. There is no reason to suppose that we will obtain better government simply by counting abstract noses.

This ignorance of, or indifference to, the first principles of true representation reveals a good deal about George Romney. This gentleman, aspiring to the presidency of the United States, knows less about foreign affairs and about the American system of government than any fairly competent college sophomore should.

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'Christian Violence'

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Leftist extremism in its most rabid form strikes a dominant theme at the World Conference on Church and Society in Geneva, Switzerland, conducted by the World Council of Churches headed by St. Louis-born Dr. Eugene Carson Blake.

Singing the praises of atheist Red China, advocates of violence who find even Soviet Russia too reactionary to suit their tastes are openly inciting American civil rights groups to revolt.

One of them, Prof. Richard Shaull of Princeton Theological Seminary, opines that naked force is sometimes the only way of achieving desired social changes.

They have even coined a new slogan—"Christian violence"—which, along with "Black Power," "police brutality" and all the rest of the left-inspired cliches, we can expect to hear more of in the months ahead.

"Christian violence"! It has at last come to that, and perhaps we should be glad that the real motivation of such churchmen is finally out in the open, that they are no longer masking their true goals.

"Christian violence"! A contradiction in terms reminiscent of George Orwell's *1984* slogan, "War Is Peace." Calling black white, and reiterating it often enough so people begin to believe it, is one of the oldest devices of Communist brainwash.

"Christian violence"! What could the Carpenter of Nazareth, He who overcame the forces of evil by turning the other cheek, say to this?

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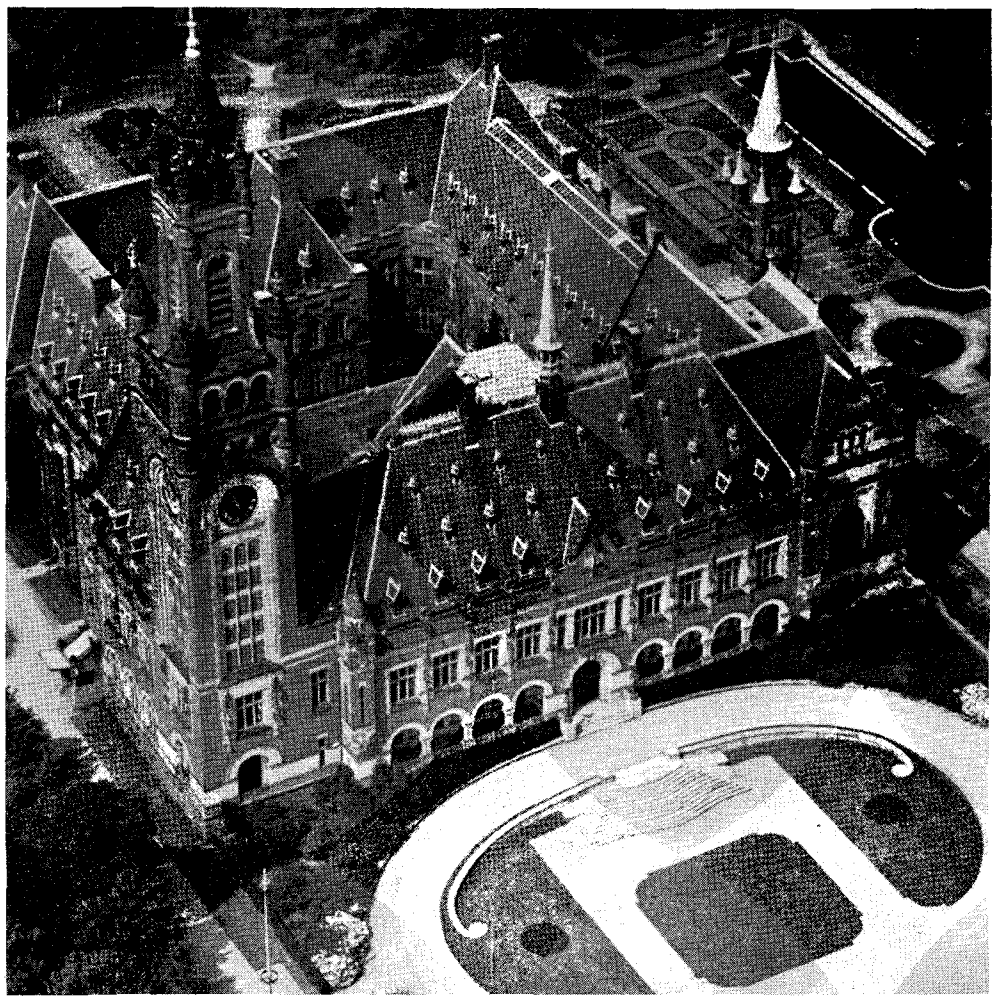

The World Court building in The Hague, Netherlands.

World Court Refuses to Write Radical New International Law

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Certain State Department officials and even more U.S. newsmen are still rubbing their eyes at the World Court's decision not to decide on Ethiopia's and Liberia's charges against South Africa of violation of its mandate over South West Africa. So sure were the officials that the court would decide in South Africa's favor that the United States informed South Africa of this "probability" in advance. And sure enough, the American justice, Philip Jessup, voted with the anti-colonial fanatics—and found himself in the minority!

Now U.S. officials are making dire predictions about coming violence against South Africa.

Yet the simple fact is, if the court had been willing to rule on the Ethiopian-Liberian charge it would have had to rule in South Africa's favor. Rather than do that, the majority took a legitimate way out. It decided that neither Liberia, where no white man can become a citizen and vote, nor Ethiopia, where nobody has a vote, was in any position to press a claim against the various forms of apartheid current in South West Africa.

The verdict would have been in South Africa's favor because once the court decided several years ago that South Africa's League of Nations mandate over South West Africa was still valid, the only question could be, was South Africa administering that mandate strictly according to Article 222 of the old league covenant. The fact is, South Africa has violated neither the interests of other countries nor departed from the original standards.

Rather than stir up a world row by affirming this, the court's majority threw out the case.

This is not the way Justice Jessup and six other justices, as well as the anticolonial U.S. officials, see the situation. They point to a recent decision by the U.N. Assembly condemning racial (only racial) discrimination as contrary to law. But that decision was itself a violation of Article 2, paragraph 2 of the U.N. Charter which forbids the United Nations to intervene in matters which are as of now "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

If the United Nations could change the rules in South West Africa, it could have changed them in Mississippi. The court majority refused to assume the prerogative of passing on the internal conduct of the member governments lest it thereby find itself involved with the majority of member states, all of whom practice some form of discrimination.

The court thus thwarted, temporarily at least, the aim not only of the black African states but of the American Administration, of Justice Jessup and of former Assistant Secretary of State Ernest Gross, chief counsel for Liberia and Ethiopia in this case. These Americans hoped that the U.N. Assembly's resolution would be accepted as a valid development of international law. But to achieve this they would have had to change the U.N. Charter under Article 108. This they are unable to do. For one member of the Security Council can prevent any amendment by refusing to ratify a change voted by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly.

The Ethiopian-Liberian-American legal attack on South Africa was quite literally an effort to have the World Court circumvent the U.N. Charter—much as certain recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court have circumvented provisions of the U.S. Constitution and the prerogatives of the U.S. Congress.

It failed—fortunately, in my opinion.

This does not mean that I approve apartheid or any derogations from democracy where the people are ready for it. But the court's decision has put an end to the African countries' assumption that they can change the U.N. Charter and prevailing international practices by threats and political blackmail. If they make the mistake of attacking South Africa, I suspect they will rue it.

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The NLRB Rides Again—Against Industrial Peace

Why General Electric's union problems affect every American

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The casual reader may have shrugged his shoulders when he glanced at a news story about the National Labor Relations Board, the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and General Electric. That the IUE charged GE with unfair labor practices—and that the NLRB sustained the union—is hardly the kind of story to raise the blood pressure.

Or is it?

There are some 13 million members of the AFL-CIO in the United States, and anything that damages the fabric of labor-management relations, of collective bargaining and of the good faith that must exist between the parties in these admittedly difficult matters hurts the dues payer.

Putting aside ideological commitments, the union member and the general public lose out when a great union or a great corporation tries to deal from a stacked deck.

Now the laws governing collective bargaining are clear, even though the boys over at the NLRB have done their best to rewrite them or to interpret them in preconceived and prejudicial ways. Among the clearest of those rules are (1) that a union can only negotiate in areas where it has been certified, and (2) that both parties must bargain in good faith.

The story behind the current GE-IUE hassle—and the NLRB's efforts to stand precedent on its ear in order to favor the union—bears telling. If the union has its way, then all bets are off and the country can expect a rash of labor trouble such as it has not seen since the days of the sitdown strikes in the 1930s.

The facts are these:

General Electric has, over the years, bargained constructively with local and national unions according to their certification. Local unions negotiate locally, and national unions nationally, in more than a hundred jurisdictions. The leaders of the national IUE, however, decided that they could clobber the company if they changed the rules by forming a coalition with eight other national unions that would negotiate as a group with GE.

From the standpoint of the issues to be taken up this year, this made no sense. Each of these national unions has different problems and different needs. But the gang-up was planned as a show of muscle, not as a demonstration of practical and good-faith bargaining.

Seven times, GE invited the IUE to meet for pre-negotiation sessions with management so that areas of agreement and disagreement could be mapped out. IUE refused to meet with GE unless the seven other national unions were included—a thoroughly illegal procedure.

Then, in April, the IUE agreed that it was "abandoning" its attempts to force GE to act in contravention of the law by negotiation with the coalition. When GE representatives showed up at the first scheduled meeting, they found that the union had appointed as negotiators for IUE members of the seven other unions. Big grins on their faces, the IUE people introduced these ringers as members of their own negotiating team.

Obviously, the IUE thought this was a pretty good trick to play on GE. The company, however, pointed out that the IUE was acting in bad faith. Philip D. Moore, speaking for the company, cited a letter from the union agreeing to an IUE-GE meeting and suggested that the labor-management representatives reconvene at a later day in accordance with the union's promise.

The IUE refused and immediately filed charges with the NLRB accusing GE of "failing to bargain in good faith." The whole maneuver, obviously, had been carefully planned. Forgetting both rules and precedent, the NLRB backed the union and is seeking an injunction from the federal courts to compel GE to bargain with the coalition.

The courts will probably reverse the NLRB, as they frequently do. But if, by some remote chance, they find some loophole in the law—or if they try to legislate new law, which happens these days—then the rule book by which labor and management have negotiated in the past will be torn up.

Management will, of course, resist. But any group of unions seeking advantages not allowed to them now will be able to combine against large employers. Congress has forbidden secondary boycotts—in which one union can shut down a construction project at which many employers and many unions are amicably at work. The NLRB is attempting to foist a kind of "secondary boycott in reverse" on the legal structure of collective bargaining.

The coalition method will compel a single employer to deal with a variety of unions involved in different work processes all at once, bringing chaos to the bargaining table and making it infinitely more difficult to arrive at agreements.

Who will lose? The union member who will be drawn into unnecessary strikes at the cost of his paycheck. Industrial peace will be a thing of the past. What happens to GE therefore becomes every man's business and not just a news story that the eye skips over.

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SINKING SHIP?—There have been so many leaks from the White House that, come 1968, maybe the Democrats should run a plumber.

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Rep. Gross Tries Again

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) was not the only citizen whose blood pressure rose when he read that one of two Czech diplomats who allegedly tried to "bug" the State Department would be allowed to stay in this country.

But, unlike the others, Mr. Gross was in a position to do something about it. The Czech is attached to the Czech delegation to the United Nations and has diplomatic immunity. Mr. Gross tried to amend the foreign aid bill so that no money would go to any international organization on United States soil which harbored a foreigner legally found to be a spy.

Mr. Gross lost, as he often does.

But he was right, as he often is. It is outrageous that United Nations diplomatic immunity can shield men such as the Czech diplomat. Common sense indicates that there should be limits to such immunity.

'Only' $3 Billion

Deficit Boasts Have Empty Ring

From the San Diego *Union*

Administration officials now have the mien of a town crier with joyful tidings as they proclaim that the federal budget deficit will be "only" $3 billion for the year just ended, instead of the $6.4 billion earlier projected.

Any trend toward reduction of perennial federal deficits must, of course, be applauded. But the connotation that a deficit of "only" $3 billion is highly laudable is disturbing.

A more proper context for the deficit would be the columns of figures showing the federal budget has not been in balance for 31 of the last 37 years.

In just the last six consecutive years, for example, the federal government has spent $31 billion more than it has taken in.

As a result of this profligacy the "permanent" federal debt ceiling of $285 billion is a myth; annual "temporary" increases have become an ingrained habit. And each person's share of just the $12.5-billion annual interest on the debt is $250.

A number of other factors add to the uneasy feeling. Among them is the knowledge that things are not likely to get better. Part of this year's deficit reduction was the result of one-time revenues totaling billions that will not recur again. These included accelerated tax collections, profits from debasing of coins and depletion of stockpiled materials.

Additionally, by last February the government payroll had exceeded by 164,016 the total number of positions the President had asked for in the current budget. And the federal pork barrel and welfare programs continue to skyrocket.

Looking at the deficit of "only" $3 billion through the eyes of the average taxpayer, students of government legerdemain report it will mean an average of $60 per person in additional taxes and inflation.

Over a longer span, it means that it takes an income of more than $13,234 today to match the buying power of a $5,000 income in 1939, reports the National Industrial Conference Board.

The main reason for this, the board reports, is "inflation and increased federal income and Social Security taxes."

There can be little joy or pride in the fact the federal budget deficit will be "only" $3 billion instead of the $6.4 billion originally predicted.

An occasional budget deficit in times of emergency or special needs is to be expected. When the deficits become a national way of life, they can only be deplored.

1973 IS ALMOST HERE . . .

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Will Ho Try U.S. Pilots?

Nuremberg Precedent Confuses Prisoner Issue

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Francis Gary Powers, a U-2 pilot of the cold war, was issued lethal pills to be taken in event of capture. These lethal pills were issued to Americans on sabotage missions in World War II, which was very hot. The military rationale is that it is the exceptional man who can withstand extreme torment, and that brave men would rather die than spill information to the enemy.

Communist use of humiliation, brainwash and torment on American prisoners of war in North Viet Nam raises spectres which we at the home front shrink from facing.

Wives and parents of war prisoners have for some time been writing to unit commanders in Viet Nam, asking for news of missing men, demanding that the authorities do all that is possible for recovery and protection. Prisoners' relatives lately have formed loose pressure groups and are calling upon senators and representatives. "There is really nothing we can tell them," says Sen. Everett Dirksen, the GOP leader whose office gets its share of these melancholy calls.

Thus the brutal face of war stares into the windows of the few, and begins to reveal itself more generally. The likelihood that the Ho Chi Minh government will try captured flyers as war criminals has raised demands for retaliation upon the civilian population of North Viet Nam. While we will not admit it, this may become a logical strategy of our air power, as it has been in the past.

Another subject that has been enlivened by talk of the prisoner trials is the big show that we once staged at Nuremberg in conjunction with the vindictive Russians. Dirksen was recalling the other day that he had sided with Sen. Robert Taft who, in October 1946, denounced the Nuremberg Trials as a travesty on Americans' concepts of justice.

"In these trials," said Taft of Nuremberg, "we have accepted the Russian idea of the purpose of trials—government policy and not justice—with little relation to the Anglo-Saxon heritage. By clothing policy in the forms of legal procedure, we may discredit the whole idea of justice. . . ."

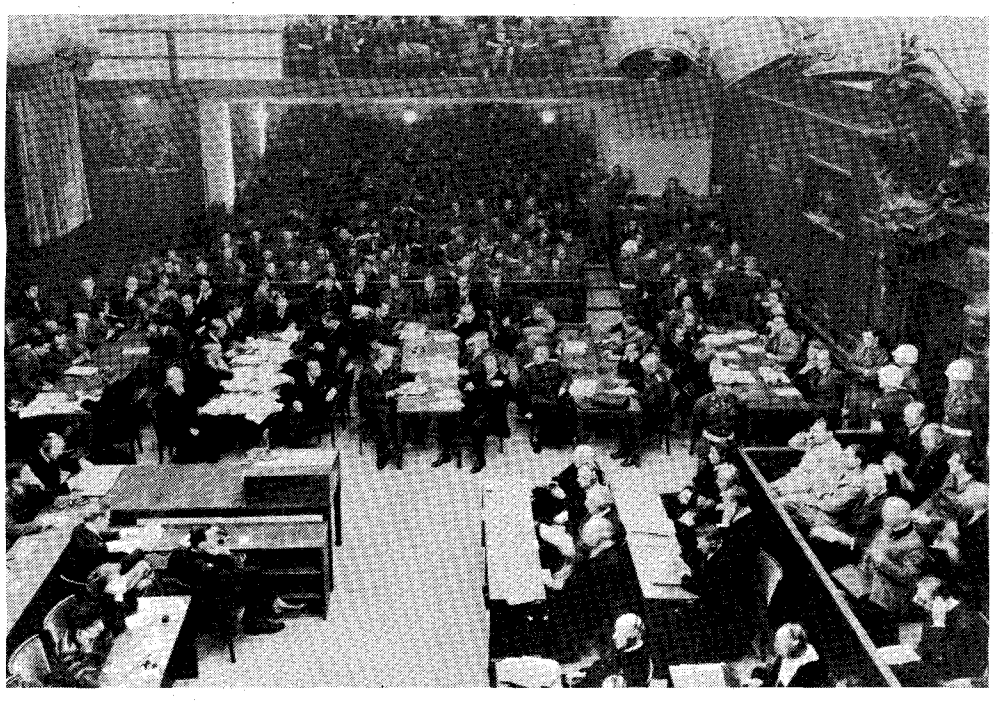
Since the Nuremberg precedent was applied in subsequent trials of political and military leaders in Japan, the Asian Communists have a penetrating propaganda point for the nebulous thing called "world opinion." If we could designate war criminals, after the fact, so can they. But neither side is going to gain military victory in a war of words. The Communists would treat prisoners in any way that served their policy, regardless of precedent.

The regrets we will lastingly feel over Nuremberg are something else entirely. Those trials were staged 20 years ago by the same breed of peace-mongers who flourish today. They still cling to the wishful fallacy that war can somehow be abolished. Taft's comment was:

"I question whether the hanging of those who, however despicable, were leading the German people will ever discourage the making of aggressive war, for no one makes aggressive war unless he expects to win."

Our country has been slow to acknowledge that war, with all its horrors, is part of the human experience and cannot be avoided by pretending otherwise. If, as sometimes seems possible, a small part of the population fights and suffers its way through to victory, that still leaves the victory incomplete. Someday and somehow, we are going to win or lose a war in which everybody participates. Then, and probably only then, we will understand.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)



Sen. Robert Taft opposed Nuremberg trials (above), charging they were a travesty on Western concepts of justice.

□ □ □

ETERNAL STRUGGLE—"Life is an eternal struggle to keep one's earning capacity up to one's yearning capacity."
—From the Atchinson (Kan.) *Globe*

□ □ □

NOW, ABOUT NEW YORK—Governments in South Africa, South America and Viet Nam are reportedly grateful to Bobby Kennedy for enlightening them on their problems. Now, if he has time, we know some people who would like to talk to him about New York.

Advertising: Theory vs. Performance

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

A former Harvard professor, Donald F. Turner, has come up with the interesting theory that because big advertisers earn higher profits the means should be created to counteract the "adverse influences of advertising."

Mr. Turner, an assistant U.S. attorney general, heads the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, so his theory, even though it flies in the face of economic performance in this country, cannot be dismissed out of hand. He could do no end of harm just by trying to prove it.

What Prof. Turner said was:

"Industries with high advertising outlays tended to earn profit rates which were about 50 per cent higher than those which did not undertake a significant [advertising] effort."

He concluded, therefore, that advertising is anticompetitive and stimulates monopoly. So he advocated "either direct government evaluation and publication, or support for private organizations" to publish consumer reports distributed to everybody as a way of counteracting the "adverse influences of advertising."

Advertising, far from being anticompetitive and having adverse influences, is part of the foundation on which the United States has built such a high living standard for its people. Advertising is news of what is available for purchase; it stimulates consumers to buy; through it manufacturers and retailers compete for business; sales increase jobs and additional consumers are created; and sales generate revenues from excise and income taxes which finance government and its various services for the consumers.

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

VACATIONS

Indian Cave Lodge and cottages. Informal summer resort, directly on lake, planned recreation. Swimming pool. Delicious meals. Cocktails. Supervised children's play. $75 up/week including meals. Folder. Lake Sunapee 34, N. H.

FOR SALE

"Victory in Vietnam" bumper stickers. Over 5,000 already sold! Support our fighting men in Viet Nam. Display this sticker! 25¢ each, 5 for $1., 100 for $14. Missouri YAF, 107½ Argonne, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Arabian Horses — Show calibre. Mares, foals and young stallions. Sylvan Thompson, Post Falls, Idaho. SP 3-7123.

"Public Be Damned." Eye-catching, brilliantly colored bumper stickers. Use them to expose L.B.J.'s "Great Society." Give them to friends! 4 for $1 postpaid. NCC, P. O. Box 36114 North, Los Angeles 36, Calif.

PERSONALS

Anti-Communist films for sale or rent. Write **Human Events**, Box V-129.

54 page report on ACLU - 50¢;
28 page report on CORE - 25¢;
Trade with Reds Report - 25¢;
Churchman Magazine Report - 25¢.
American Legion Post 14, 1510 18th Avenue No. St. Petersburg, Fla.

Two "will" forms and 64-page booklet about wills. Written by Attorney Harry Hibshman. Complete—$1.00. National Forms, Box 48313-HE, Los Angeles 48, Calif.

BOOKS FOR SALE

What's behind the drive for "Black Power"? Find the answers in the words of the civil rights leaders. Get your copy of "Behind the Civil Rights Mask" by Lee Edwards and Terry Catchpole. Available from **Human Events** at $1.25 per copy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Birthday Gift Problem? Solve them with one year gift subscriptions to **Human Events**. Send us your order now, no matter when you want the gift to begin, and let us do the remembering. We will suspend your order and schedule a beautifully personalized gift announcement card to arrive on the appropriate date; start the subscription a week after the gift announcement; and send you an invoice after the subscription starts. And, as your special bonus, we will send you 15 MISSION '66 Premium Stamps (redeemable for valuable premiums listed in most issues of **Human Events**) for each gift you send. Simply (1) list on a plain sheet of paper your name and address; (2) that of your recipients; (3) the date each gift announcement card should arrive; (4) how the gift announcement *card should be signed. That's all*—we'll do the rest. Special gift rates: First one-year subscription, $12.50—each additional subscription $9.95. Send to **Human Events**, Gift Service Department, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Humphrey's Error

By REP. JOHN BUCHANAN (R.-Ala.)

On Monday, July 18, speaking in New Orleans, Vice President Humphrey criticized severely the living conditions of people in large cities, referring to rats "nibbling on kids' toes." The vice president stated that if he had to live under such conditions, "I think you'd have more trouble than you have had already, because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt under these conditions."

Those are his exact words as reported in a leading Washington newspaper: "I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt." Is it any wonder that we have rioting and looting and pillaging? Is it any wonder that gangs go roaming through the streets of our large cities shooting and starting fires in stores and buildings?

When the vice president of the United States, in effect, condones such conduct, and even hints that he might lead such a "revolt," he is extending an open invitation to open rebellion in this nation.

Corps Employe Raises

By REP. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER (R.-Calif.)

Some of the extreme cases of these pay increases are, for example, where a person who had been making $1,800 a year jumped on the Job Corps bandwagon at $9,000 a year. Another example, someone earning $1,095 annually was hired by the Job Corps at $6,000 a year. There seems to be no question that poverty is cured for those on the poverty payroll. Mr. Shriver is quoted as saying that poverty in this country can be cured by 1976 and one wonders whether the cure is to have everyone on his payroll at that time.

Aid Myths

By REP. JAMES UTT (R.-Calif.)

The Administration continues to tell the public that this $4-billion movement of American money and goods, throughout the world, does not have an adverse effect on our balance-of-payments problem and our gold outflow. They have even convinced many Chambers of Commerce that foreign aid is a domestic blessing, in that much of the merchandise is manufactured in America and, when shipped abroad, is classified by the Department of Commerce as exports in aid of our favorable balance of trade.

The fallacy of this argument is so apparent that I was amazed to receive telegrams from some Chambers of Commerce urging my support of this legislation. The goods may be manufactured in Orange County, Calif., and shipped to India, for example, but the check to pay for this merchandise is drawn on the U. S. Treasury and is not paid for by gold from the receiving country. A normal export would bring gold or credit into this country. A give-away program not only drains the American taxpayer, but complicates our balance-of-payments problem and directly affects the outflow of gold.

I had one telegram from an organization, urging me to vote for the extended foreign aid program, "which is so well administered." What ignorance! Ten years ago we were administering foreign aid in more than 100 countries with an administrative force of about 12,000 employes. Today we are administering foreign economic aid in 82 countries with a manpower force of about 18,000 people. This is exclusive of the military aid given to 55 nations. The manpower drag is up 6,000 employes, to say nothing of the increased salaries, and with this additional force they have not produced any efficiency.

Ultimate City

By REP. CHESTER MIZE (R.-Kans.)

I'm moved to ask why don't we stop adding new legislation in the field of housing and urban development in order to give existing laws an opportunity to achieve their objective before we initiate additional programs? Frankly, I haven't heard a good explanation of what the demonstration cities concept really is. Until I do, I will have to say with tongue in cheek that it must be an effort to demonstrate that in the cities you can pile federal aid upon federal aid until you build a complete federal city which belongs entirely to the taxpayers but which has no taxpayers to keep it going.

Labor Law Needed

By REP. O. C. FISHER (D.-Tex.)

It will be recalled that last January the President, on the heels of the $1-billion New York City transit strike, told Congress he would submit a plan to "enable us effectively to deal with strikes which threaten irresponsible damage to the national interest." Thus far he has submitted nothing. . . .

Only rarely in modern times has a President risked offending union leaders by endorsing effective curbing of union power. The Smith-Connally Act, during World War II (to control John L. Lewis), was vetoed by FDR. The Hobbs Act, to make unions subject to anti-racketeering laws was vetoed by Truman, who also vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act. All of these vetoes were overridden by Congress—thanks to the power of public opinion. President Eisenhower, to his everlasting credit, approved the Landrum-Griffin Act, to help protect the public against abuse of the power of James Hoffa. Labor unions should be subject to the antitrust laws. A special court could be established to resolve labor-management issues. The public is entitled to protection against jungle-type actions by power-drunk labor leaders.

House Votes to Take Up Rights Bill

Following is the 200-to-180 rollcall vote by which the House on July 25 voted to have the 1966 Civil Rights Act bypass the House Rules Committee, thus bringing it directly to the House floor without hearings. An "aye" vote supports the Administration. *(See story, page 4.)*

DEMOCRATS FOR: 180

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio
Ashley
Bandstra
Barrett
Bingham
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brooks
Brown (Calif.)
Burke
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Callan
Carey
Celler
Clark
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Craley
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Dulski
Duncan (Ore.)
Dyal
Edwards (Calif.)
Evans (Colo.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Farnsley
Farnum
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Fogarty
Foley
Ford, Wm. D.
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher
Garmatz
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Green (Pa.)
Greigg
Grider
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen (Iowa)
Hansen (Wash.)
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Okla.)
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kelly
King (Calif.)
Kirwan
Krebs
Long (Md.)
Love
McCarthy
McDowell
McFall
McGrath
McVicker
Macdonald
Mackie
Madden
Matsunaga
Meeds
Minish
Mink
Moeller
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Multer
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N. Y.)
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
O'Brien
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olson (Minn.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Price
Pucinski
Rees
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (Alaska)
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Roncalio
Rooney (N. Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Schmidhauser
Secrest
Senner
Shipley
Sickles
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Stalbaum
Steed
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Tenzer
Thomas
Thompson (N. J.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Todd
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Vivian
Waldie
Weltner
White (Idaho)
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Yates
Young

REPUBLICANS FOR: 20

Bates
Bell
Cleveland
Conte
Corbett
Grover
Halpern
Harvey (Mich.)
Horton
Kunkel
Kupferman
MacGregor
Mailliard
Mathias
Morse
Reid (N. Y.)
Schweiker
Stafford
Tupper
Wydler

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 75

Abbitt
Abernethy
Andrews, George
Ashmore
Beckworth
Bennett
Burleson
Cabell
Cameron
Casey
Chelf
Colmer
Cooley
Davis (Ga.)
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Edmondson
Everett
Fisher
Flynt
Fountain
Fuqua
Gettys
Hagan (Ga.)
Hagen (Calif.)
Haley
Hays
Herlong
Hungate
Ichord
Jarman
Jennings
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Mo.)
Jones (N. C.)
Kornegay
Landrum
Lennon
Long (La.)
McMillan
Machen
Mackay
Mahon
Marsh
Matthews
Morris
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Poage
Pool
Purcell
Race
Randall
Rivers (S. C.)
Roberts
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Satterfield
Schisler
Selden
Sikes
Sisk
Smith (Va.)
Stephens
Taylor
Teague (Tex.)
Tuck
Tuten
Waggonner
Walker (N. M.)
White (Tex.)
Whitener
Whitten
Williams

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 105

Adair
Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews, Glenn
Andrews (N. D.)
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Battin
Belcher
Berry
Betts
Bolton
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Brown, Clarence
Broyhill (N. C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burton (Utah)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Callaway
Carter
Cederberg
Clancy
Clausen, Don
Clawson, Del
Collier
Conable
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Dague
Davis (Wis.)
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan (Tenn.)
Dwyer
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn
Findley
Ford, Gerald
Goodell
Gross
Gubser
Gurney
Halleck
Hansen (Idaho)
Harsha
Harvey (Ind.)
Hosmer
Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
Keith
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
McClory
McCulloch
McDade
Martin (Ala.)
Martin (Neb.)
May
Michel
Minshall
Mize
Moore
Morton
Mosher
Nelsen
Pelly
Pirnie
Poff
Quie
Quillen
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robison
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Saylor
Schneebeli
Shriver
Smith (Calif.)
Springer
Stanton
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Utt
Walker (Miss.)
Watkins
Watson
Whalley
Widnall
Wyatt
Younger

NOT VOTING: 49

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From 10 acres of rented land to its now 200 acres, Knott's Berry Farm and Ghost Town typifies the courage, faith and work that built the Old West. Here, at Knott's, priceless heirlooms of the mining towns of the southwest are preserved for oncoming generations. Here visitors can step into an almost forgotten era of high adventure and excitement . . . of simplicity and charm. Here, at Knott's, is an historical and educational landmark . . . a reminder of the past that rekindles a faith in the future for millions.

Mrs. Knott's Chicken Dinner Restaurant
Open Daily

The Steak House
Open Daily

KNOTT'S BERRY FARM & GHOST TOWN

On Beach Blvd. (Hwy. 39)
2 miles South of Santa Ana Freeway
BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA

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ALL AT THE LOW RATE OF 2 PACKAGES FOR EVERY DOLLAR YOU SEND!

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I like your plan to help the conservative cause in the November congressional elections, by sending **Human Events Special Introductory Packages** to thousands of prospective new readers (and conservative voters!). To help you achieve a significant impact with this plan, I'm enclosing as much as I can now. I understand that if I cannot think of enough (or even any) prospects right now, you will use the balance of my check to send Introductory Packages to **your** best prospects, at the rate of 2 for a dollar.

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when you send $10 or more

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• The Declaration of Independence
• The Constitution
• The Bill of Rights

Enclosed is:
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☐ $10 ☐ $5 Other $_____
(Please make all checks payable to: Human Events)

☐ Also, please send me a complimentary copy of the HUMAN EVENTS STORY by Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Mr. John Doe
2581 Spruce Street
Anywhere, U.S.A.

THANK YOU. Please mail this card in the postpaid envelope enclosed.

Last month we wrote to all our subscribers explaining our new Special Introductory Package (SIP) plan, and how important it is to **Human Events** and the conservative cause.

The response was tremendously encouraging. Our subscribers think the plan is a very effective and economical way of reaching new readers and conservative voters—especially in the key election districts.

But, as our President and Publisher said in his letter, " . . . we need the generous help of **all** our loyal subscribers, if we are to launch this plan on a scale big enough to have a significant impact."

"Your help now," he went on to say, "could provide the margin of victory in November for conservatives like Ronald Reagan in California, John Ashbrook and Buz Lukens in Ohio, H. R. Gross in Iowa and Bill Brock in Tennesee, to name just a few."

Please don't let them down.

For every dollar you send now, we can influence **two** voters with our Special Introductory Package—and these voters will, in turn, influence many of their friends! So **act now!**

If you have not yet returned the card pictured above—please do so now. If you misplaced the card, use the form below or your own stationery. But do it today.

Here is all you do:

- **Send us the names of your own best prospects.** List, on a separate sheet of paper, the names and addresses of those who you think might be willing to learn the conservative side of the story, if only they had the opportunity!
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FREE BONUS
when you send $10 or more

Beautifully antiqued reproductions of 3 Great American Documents:

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- **The Constitution**
- **The Bill of Rights**

Gentlemen:

Please send **Human Events Special Introductory Packages** at the rate of 2 for $1 to:

(Number) _____ of my prospect (listing enclosed)

(Number) _____ of your prospects

Enclosed is my check for:

☐ $25 ☐ $10 ☐ $5 ☐ $3 Other $_____

8/6/66

MY NAME_____
(Please Print)

Address_____

City_____

State_____ **ZIP**_____

Death of Chief Parker

The End of an Era in L. A.

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Bill Parker, the fighting police chief who in 15 years transformed a Los Angeles constabulary of somewhat doubtful reputation into what is widely reputed to be the most honest and efficient police body in the country, died recently—with his boots still on. Few public servants have obeyed so scrupulously Kipling's injunction to "fill the unforgiving minute with 60 seconds' worth of distance run."

And, as is still happily traditional with us, both lifelong friends and political foes paused to pay tribute to a gallant figure of unquestionable integrity. This was the eulogy of Thomas Kilgore, Western representative for Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference: "His death will be a loss in the sense he put together a strong, disciplined police force. But I think his death will be a relief to the minority community, who believe he woefully misunderstood the social revolution taking place."

The late chief William Parker made the Los Angeles police force one of the best in the world.

Whatever you may think of the Christian charity in Kilgore's encomium, with its unmistakable innuendo that the people of Watts are joyfully celebrating the chief's death, at least there is no hypocrisy in it. If it does not mirror the genuine sentiment of that "minority community" Kilgore pretends to speak for, it is clearly the sentiment of Kilgore himself.

And it is natural that this should be so. For Parker represented the America that was, and Kilgore is the wave of the future, whose signs are ominously recorded in the day's despatches from Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cleveland, South Bend, Jacksonville and Brooklyn—the wave of a mob which decides what laws to obey.

In fairness, I must note that various government bureaucrats—especially some of Sargent Shriver's men—have actually been telling the "underprivileged" they were in favor of demonstrations. And how can the demonstrators, then, be anything but puzzled when they find police and national guardsmen opposing them? To the hurlers of Molotov cocktails, the forces of law and order must seem to be uniformed insurrectionists defying the government.

In discussing this situation at various times with Chief Parker, I found it beyond his comprehension. Truly, he "woefully misunderstood the social revolution taking place." He said once, ruefully, "The trouble with me is that I'm just a cop, not a sociologist."

Against him was his background. He had been brought up in an era when the government didn't owe you anything and you had to fend for yourself. At high school he suffered the indignities of stoop labor, working at nights as a hotel bellhop, yet managing to rank at the head of his class.

He wanted to be a lawyer but, in those dark days, there was no federal bureau to turn to. So he joined the L. A. police force, walking a cop's beat by day and studying law at night. And, eventually, he passed the bar exam.

But meanwhile he had been smitten with law enforcement, and had worked his way up through the ranks. And when he was finally made chief of police, he was determined to be the best one L. A. had ever had.

He fought hard for his men and got them raises. But when he caught one taking graft, he threw the book at him mercilessly, without judiciously weighing such contributing factors as that the offender might have had a deprived childhood.

For the professional criminal, he had short shrift. Crime syndicates flourished elsewhere, but not under Parker. In protecting the public, he drew no color line—all criminals looked alike to him and he made no more allowance for black lawbreakers than white. He had a job to do—and he did it.

Now he is gone and with his passing we may have reached the end of an era—and an outmoded moral code. In the New Order, the time may come when Los Angeles will have a police chief who really understands the social revolution. Maybe—God help us!—even Thomas Kilgore himself.

In which case I'm moving to Alaska, which seems too far away for even the Southern Christian Leadership walkers to march to. And if they do start I'll have enough warning to evacuate. Next stop, the North Pole.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

☐ ☐ ☐

USSR IN MEXICO—On Tacubaya Street in Mexico City, near Jalisco Avenue, a large, aristocratic building houses the embassy of the USSR. . . . The embassy annually processes an average of 250 visas for Mexican "tourists." And in order to do so it has a staff almost equivalent to that of the U. S. Embassy, which processes 1,000 visas *daily*. Seventy-five per cent of the staff of the Soviet Embassy does not have a concrete or known mission. Their trips to the United States, to Cuba, to the Caribbean, to Central America and northern South America are more frequent than the Mexican [government] potentates who, like the tourists, prefer Europe. Of the approximately 130 members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy, 40 of them are qualified as "high functionaries," which gives them an immunity they very much want. The annual budget of the embassy is estimated at about 650 million pesos ($52 million). . . . We suggest you think about it: Why so many Russians and so much money in Mexico?—From *Informaciones Exclusivas*, Mexico City

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